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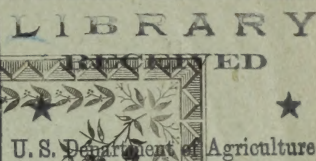
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Tree Fruits Indexed

Small Fruits Indexed

1891



ILLUSTRATED

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

Fruit & Ornamental Trees

GRAPE VINES.

Small Fruits, Shrubs and Plants,


Roses, Etc.

— OF THE —

Jefferson County Nursery,

THE G. J. CARPENTER CO.

FAIRBURY, - - - NEBRASKA.



An exact copy of a photograph of a vine
planted in the spring of 1878, as it appeared
with its first load of fruit in the fall of 1880,
on 48 inches of bearing wood.

Verillon, Del.
R. W. Wood, Sculp.

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JEFFERSON CO. NURSERY

FAIRBURY, NEB.

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FAIRBURY, NEB.

The following are only a few of the many advantages of buying stock from our nursery: We are located the furthestest north and west of any large commercial nursery; we are also at the highest elevation (2100 feet above the sea) of any large nursery growing stock without irrigation; we are subject to extremes of both cold and heat—mercury going as low as 30° below zero and rising as high as 110° in the shade, thus it will be seen that our trees are well suited for both the northern and southern planter; and again we are located within 50 miles of the center of the United States; we have leading lines of railroad and 3 express companies which gives us the best shipping facilities. We have had years of experience in handling and growing nursery stock and raising fruit.

We claim to have, and an examination will verify the same, the largest and most complete nursery west of Ohio. The quality of our stock is unsurpassed. For three years in succession we have taken first premium on fruit trees over many competitors at the Nebraska State Fair, and at the last St. Louis Fair they were declared the best on the grounds and won the admiration of every one who saw them.

Our facilities for packing are the best. We have the city waterworks on our grounds and use several hydrants. Our new brick packing house is the largest of the kind in the United States. Our trees are hauled direct from the field to the packing house and are packed in damp moss without any exposure. We give personal attention to the packing and use every effort to have our stock true to name, and we also replace at one-half price all stock that dies the first year.

We believe you will find it greatly to your advantage to deal with a first-class house. As to our reliability we would refer you to R. G. Dun or Bradstreet Commercial Agency or to any bank in Fairbury.

THE G. J. CARPENTER CO.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Send in your orders early, particularly if long transportation is necessary, and thus we shall be prepared to ship early.
2. Write your orders plainly on a separate sheet of paper, and not in body of letter. State definitely varieties, age, size and number, whether Standard or Dwarf, and route by which you wish the goods shipped.
3. All orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference.
4. We are in no case responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit. Our responsibility ceases on delivery to shipping agents.
5. If selection of varieties is left to us we will select according to our best judgment and long experience. Where varieties are specified we will substitute for such as we may not have, kinds equally good and ripening at the same season, unless otherwise ordered.
6. In case of any mistake on our part immediate notice should be given so that it may be rectified or explained.

REMARKS.

This catalogue has been prepared with great care. The selection of varieties embraces all the latest and most prominent introductions, as well as the most popular and thoroughly proved older sorts. It will, we think, form a most efficient and competent guide to the professional or the amateur, in the selection of the choicest Fruits or Ornamentals for the Garden, Orchard, Park or Lawn.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable; first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries, with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

We give our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruits, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals—accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of the lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

Advice to Planters.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones, the roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better, and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

The Soil.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining, if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

HOW TO PLANT.

In preparing the soil it should be worked to the depth of fifteen to twenty inches (the deeper the better). This is generally done by running the plow two or more times in the same furrow. When the ground is thus prepared, we recommend deep planting, especially where there is a porous subsoil. Plant, so that the roots will be four inches below the level of the surface, and Standard Pears should be planted so that the roots will be eight or ten inches below the surface. Dwarf Pear and Quince should also be planted deep. Gooseberries, Blackberries, Grapes and Currants, especially the two latter, should be planted three to four inches deeper than they stood in the Nursery. Raspberry Tips and Strawberry Plants may be planted so as to leave the upper roots of the former one inch below, and the crowns of the latter level with the surface. Use good, rich soil, but never manure (unless well rotted and mixed thoroughly with the soil), about the roots of all trees and plants, pressing the same well about the roots with the hand, and, after the roots are thus entirely covered with earth, throw in a pail of water to settle the earth more perfectly about the roots, and after the water has disappeared fill the hole, pressing the earth around with the foot, and leaving it, when finished, lower next to the tree, than the water, during showers, may gather in towards the roots of the tree or plant. We, however, recommend such deep planting only where the subsoil has been worked as above stated, or a hole dug two feet deep and four to six feet in diameter.

When trees are received, keep the roots covered with something moist, until you arrive home; then separate the bunch, and heel them in horizontally, so as to cover the bodies one or more feet above the roots, and throw in plenty of water.

Cut back about one-third of the last season's growth, and peach trees should be pruned to almost a straight stock, and headed back some. The buds on the body of the tree will make a better growth and form a better top than if the side branches are left on. Heading back should never be done in the fall, but in the spring, just before the buds start. Remove the labels before the trees begin to grow.

Corn is the best crop to grow in a young orchard. Before the drought set in, and the

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earth is still wet, mulch six feet around the tree, four inches or more thick with straw or litter, removing it once a month, and stirring the earth, and again replacing the mulching. A few potatoes or one quart of oats put in the bottom of the hole, in planting, is an excellent stimulant, and always pays.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of the severity of the climate, the stock may be *procured* in the fall, and thus on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, and with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil sufficient to cover the roots 15 inches deep. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, or something that will protect them from the rays of the sun, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will have been found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had to secure a more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds or street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less; and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 feet " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 feet " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 ft. " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 ft. " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 ft. " "
Quince.....	6 to 8 ft. " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 ft. apart 7 to 16 ft. in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 ft. apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 ft. apart.
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 ft. apart.

NOTE—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1745
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2725
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of Plants or Trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop, which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense as in a great measure lost.

In reply to this we would quote from a letter in answer to our inquiry by an extensive fruit-grower, near Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo., Dec. 19th, 1887. "Erastus Jones has six hundred trees, twelve years old; has sold his orchard outright (that is, the purchaser gathering the fruit.) and has realized \$3,400 00 in all. We have about the same amount of trees, and have done about the same. We will plant in the spring, fifteen thousand trees." We also quote a statement given us by Mr. Welhouse, Fairmont, Leavenworth county, Kansas, as follows:

"Set out in spring of 1876, 117 acres near Glenwood, Leavenworth county, Kansas; spring of 1878, 160 acres in Miami County, Kansas; spring of 1879, 150 acres at Fairmount, Kansas, 125 acres Ben Davis

First crop, 1880, 1,594 bushels; 1881, 3,887 bushels; 1882, 12,037 bushels; 1883, 12,338 bushels; 1884, 11,826 bushels; 1885, 15,373 bushels; 1886, 34,209 bushels; 1887, 33,790 bushels

Total net income, between \$43,000 and \$44,000.

Crop of 1877 net \$34.32 per acre."

And in 1890 Mr. Welhouse refused \$35,000 for his crop of apples

As fruit becomes more plentiful the demand for it increases, and taking into consideration that a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the new process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With the immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if apple orcharding will ever in any season, be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all "wind falls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

DWARF APPLES.

The planting of dwarf apples has not been attended with gratifying success in the West, except in town lots or gardens, where they were planted more for ornament than for fruit. Almost all sorts succeed equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doucin stock; the former producing a very small tree or shrub, the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching sometimes ten or twelve feet in height. They should be planted from six to eight feet apart. Taking up but little room they are adapted to village gardens of small extent.

RUSSIAN AND OTHER HARDY APPLES.

Great interest is now manifested in what is known as the Russian and "Iron Clad Apples"—varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the extreme climate of the North and Northwest and yet possessing the merits in quality and size of the standard sorts of a more temperate region. So great has been the development in this direction, and so numerous and valuable have the kinds become that the complaint is

no longer valid that good fruit can not be produced in the far North and Northwest. This catalogue contains a list of the leading and best varieties.

NOTE 1.—All varieties in which names are printed in *italics* are especially recommended for Western planting. All other varieties have been proved to be of value in certain sections of our country, and all parties desirous of planting extensively are solicited to correspond with us.

NOTE 2.—Habit of growth is indicated by Mod., Free, Vig., Slow, etc., at end of description, meaning moderate grower, etc.

NOTE 3.—Season of ripening is also indicated under habit of growth, and is given for the vicinity of Kansas City. Those North will find that fruit will ripen from a week to a month later, and South a week to a month earlier.

SUMMER.

NOTICE.—Those in *Italics* are especially recommended for Western planting.

✓ **American Summer Pearmain.** Medium, oblong; striped and dotted with red, tender, juicy and rich; good bearer; mod. Aug.

✓ **Astrachan Red.** Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, over spread with thick bloom; juicy, rich and beautiful; a good bearer; free. July.

✓ **Benoni.** Medium, roundish; pale yellow, shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, sub-acid. August.

✓ **Carolina Red June.** (Red June). Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. Last of June.

✓ **Chenago Strawberry.** (Sherwood's Favorite). Fruit medium size, oblong, indistinctly ribbed; skin whitish, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson, over most of the surface light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. A pleasant fruit, esteemed for the table, and so handsome as to make it a quick selling market variety. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. September and October.

✓ **Cooper's Early White.** Roundish; pale yellow, with faint blush; flesh white, crisp, sprightly; a Western apple. Vig. First of Aug.

✓ **Early Harvest.** Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich sub-acid flavor; tree moderately vigorous and productive—one of the best. First of July.

✓ **Early Strawberry.** Medium, roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent; productive; mod. First of July.

✓ **Early Ripe.** A large yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest; a popular market fruit; free. First of July.

✓ **Golden Sweet.** Large pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer; free. August.

✓ **Jeffers.** Rather large, roundish; yellow skin, striped with red; very rich, tender and juicy. This very beautiful variety is unsurpassed for the desert. Free. July and September.

✓ **Keswick Codlin.** Large, tender, juicy; excellent for cooking; productive and early in bearing; free. July to August.

✓ **Plumb's Cider.** An early bearer and productive; fruit medium roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy and mild sub-acid. Vig. August to September.

✓ **Red Bietigheimer.** A rare and valuable German variety; fruit large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large deep basin; skin pale in a cream colored ground, mostly covered with a purplish crimson; flesh white, firm sub-acid, with a brisk pleasant flavor; tree a free grower and abundant bearer; this is one of the handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Vig. August.

✓ **Sweet June, or High Top Sweet.** An excellent early sweet apple, ripening gradually from 25th of June to middle of July. Pale greenish yellow; medium size, round; tree very productive; fine for table and cooking; perfectly tender. Mod.

✓ **Sweet Bough.** Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. Mod. July.

✓ **Summer Queen.** Medium to large, yellow streaked with red; flesh tender with an acid aromatic flavor. Mod. Aug.

✓ **Sops of Wine.** Medium size, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive; free. July and Aug.

✓ **Yellow Transparent.** (Russian Transparent, Grand Sultan). Of Russian origin. Imported by the Department of Agriculture in 1870. Ripening about with Early Harvest, while the fruit will keep fully ten days after ripening, making it peculiarly adaptable for early shipping. Fruit pale yellow, roundish, oblate; medium size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful yellow when fully ripe. Slow.

AUTUMN.

✓ **Autumn Strawberry.** Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive; desirable; free. Aug. and Sept.

✓ **Bailey's Sweet.** Fruit large, round; mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich sweet flavor. Slow. Sept.

✓ **Dominie.** (Well's English Red Streak). Medium; skin greenish yellow; flesh very tender and pleasant. Tree vigorous and prolific. Oct. to Dec.

✓ **Fameuse.** (Snow Apple). Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Oct. to Nov.

✓ **Fall Pippin.** Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities; free. Sept. to Oct.

✓ **Fall Queen.** (Buckingham). Large to very large; oblate; greenish yellow, striped with dull red. Tree productive and hardy; fruit very tender, juicy and excellent. Free. Sept. to Oct.

✓ **Fall Winesap.** Origin unknown; tree a free clean grower, moderately spreading, somewhat drooping as the tree acquires age, productive and an early bearer; fruit medium, roundish, sometimes slightly conical; yellowish green, with considerable blush in the sun; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid; good. Vig. Oct. to Dec.

✓ **Fallwater.** (Tulpehocken, Pound etc). A very large, dull red apple, of good quality; productive; vigorous. Sept. to Jan.

✓ **Fulton.** A seedling of Rambo, of same class in flavor and quality, but larger; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, mild, sub-acid; almost sweet. Free. Nov.

✓ **Flory's Bellflower.** (Flory, Sheep Shire). Origin, Montgomery county, Ohio. Tree upright grower; abundant bearer; fruit medium, roundish, conical, rich yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. Sept. to Oct.

✓ **Haas.** (Gros Pommier). Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. Sept. and Oct.

✓ **Hawley.** Origin, New York. Fruit large, roundish, oblate, conic; skin fine yellow, somewhat waxy or oily, and considerably dotted; flesh whitish very tender, juicy, rich, mild, sub-acid. Vig. Sept.

✓ **Hay's Wine.** (Penna. Red Streak). Large, form angular, nearly round, a little flattened at ends; skin smooth, deep red, over a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, juicy and crisp; vinous, rich and pleasant flavor. Very good. Sept. to Oct.

✓ **Lowell or Orange.** Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid excellent; good bearer. Free. August.

✓ **Maiden's Blush.** Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender, sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. Free. Aug. to Sept.

✓ **Munson Sweet.** Large; pale yellow with red cheek, tender, rich and good; fine bearer; vigorous. Sept.

✓ **Pumpkin Sweet.** (Lyman's). Very large, roundish; skin smooth, pale green, becoming yellow next to the skin; flesh white, sweet, rich and tender; valuable for baking. Free. Aug. to Nov.

✓ **Porter.** Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid; flavor fine; fair and productive. Slow. Sept.

✓ **Rambo.** Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good; productive and vigorous. Sept. to Oct.

✓ **Smokehouse.** (English Vandever). Large; yellow shaded; flesh yellowish, with a lively sub-acid flavor. Tree productive and moderately vigorous. Oct. to Nov.

✓ **Twenty Ounce.** (Cayuga Red Streak). Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; good bearer; popular as a market variety. Free. Oct. to Nov.

✓ **Yellow Bellflower.** Large, yellow, with a red blush; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower and bearer. Oct. to Dec.

WINTER.

✓ **Arkansas Black.** Origin, Bentonville, Arkansas; one of the best late keepers; the tree is a beautiful upright grower, young wood very dark; fruit medium to large; fine flavor: beautiful, dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish; slightly sub-acid, crisp; one of the best cooking apples. Vigorous. January to July. (New).

✓ **Baldwin.** Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor; tree vigorous upright and very productive of fair handsome fruit. Nov.

✓ **Ben Davis.** (New York Pippin). Fruit medium to large; roundish; skin yellowish, splashed and striped, and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid. An excellent variety. Tree very hardy, a free grower, coming into bearing early, and very productive. It blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping late frosts. Very popular in the West and Southwest. December to March.

✓ **Clayton** Originated in Indiana; flesh yellow; breaking, sub-acid; very good for both kitchen and market. Jan. to March.

✓ **English Russet.** Fruit medium size, very regular; slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor. Free. December to April.

✓ **Grime's Golden** (Grime's Golden Pippin). An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size, yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Nov. to Dec.

✓ **Gano.** This apple was found by W. G. Gano, in an old orchard, planted by Eli Jacks, near Parkville, Platte county, Missouri, and it is said that the seedlings were carried from Boone county, Missouri. It was named on February 20th, 1886, by the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, in honor of its president, W. G. Gano.

In describing the fruit L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, says: "The fruit is bright red on yellow ground (no stripes), large, oblong, tapering to the eye; surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large; cavity deep; brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium; seeds large. Season, January to June."

In a letter under date of December 29th, 1883, written to W. G. Gano, Charles Downing says: "It is a handsome, well-shaped apple, of very good quality; flesh white, fine grained, tender, mild, pleasant, sub-acid."

Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy; having stood 32° below zero without injury. A rapid grower; large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous; shoots long, smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis; an early, annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark.

The tree much resembles the Ben Davis, though the wood is much harder, the leaves heavier and darker and of more leathery texture.

✓ **Huntsman's Favorite.** Originated in Johnston county, Missouri. Very large golden yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet; fine flavor very aromatic; one of the best and highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and moderately productive. Vig. Nov. to Jan.

✓ **Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine, strong; good bearer; vigorous. Oct. to Dec.

✓ **Johnathan.** Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored. Mod. October to December.

✓ **King.** (Tompkins County). Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive. Nov. to Dec.

✓ **Lawver.** Origin, Platte county, Missouri; large, dark, bright red, roundish; very showy; tree hardy; not productive; a late keeper. December to May.

✓ **Lady's Sweet.** A handsome red apple; juicy, sweet and good; one of the best. Mod. Nov. to Feb.

✓ **Lansingburg.** Origin unknown; tree upright, spreading and moderately productive; fruit medium, roundish oblate yellow, largely overspread with grayish red. Flesh firm, mild sub-acid. Good. Valuable mainly for its long keeping qualities. Vig. January to May.

✓ **Little Romanite.** (Gilpin Carthouse). Originated in Virginia. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; skin very smooth and handsome, richly streaked with deep red and yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich, becoming tender and sprightly in the spring. Good. Vigorous. February to May.

✓ **McAfee's Nonsuch.** (McAfee's Red). Large globular; yellow shaded and striped with red; covered with lilac bloom; very handsome; flesh very firm, sub-acid, rather coarse. A popular market apple but not always successful. Vigorous. January to April.

✓ **Mammoth Blacktwig.** Originated in Tennessee. Tree a fine upright spreading grower, bears large crops and holds its fruit well; the fruit is fully one-fourth larger than the Blacktwig or Wine Sap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities. Vigorous. November to April. (New).

✓ **Maan.** New; an upright grower forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe; with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid, good to very good; vigorous. April to May.

✓ **Minkler.** Origin unknown; fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conic, pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red. Flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. Tree irregular grower. Vigorous. January to March.

✓ **Missouri Pippin.** Large, oblong bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit. Moderate. December to March.

✓ **Moore's Sweet.** Fruit medium; round; dull red; slight bloom and light colored dots; flesh yellowish, rich and sweet. Vigorous. November to January.

✓ **Northern Spy.** Fruit large, conical, flattened; skin greenish yellow, striped and shaded with light and dark purplish crimson, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh white, fine grained tender, very juicy; a pleasant sub-acid. November to January.

✓ **Nickajack.** (Southern). Large; skin yellow; flesh tender, crisp and juicy, with rich sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous. November to April.

✓ **Rawle's Janet.** (Never Fail). Medium, roundish, ovate, greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and South-west. Mod. January to May.

✓ **Roman Stem.** Fruit medium; whitish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy; rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple. Mod. Nov. to Dec.

✓ **Rhode Island Greening.** Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with

rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer, but drops prematurely at the West, and should be gathered early if planted at all. We do not recommend its culture here. November to December.

✓ **Rome Beauty.** (Gillett's Seedling). Large; yellow, striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp sub-acid; tree moderate grower, October to December.

✓ **Russet, Roxbury or Boston.** Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. Vigorous. December to May.

✓ **Stark.** Grown in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit; fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red, nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Free. December to February.

✓ **Seek-No-Further.** (Westfield). Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good bearer. Moderate. October to January.

✓ **Smith's Cider.** A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor. Mod. Nov. to Feb.

✓ **Stanard.** Introduced from Indiana by Maj. Ragan, of Independence, Missouri. Medium to large; yellow; when ripe, splashed and striped with red. Good. A very handsome apple, and a good bearer; a valuable market sort. December to April.

✓ **Swaar.** Large; pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; tender, with a mild, rich, agreeable flavor; one of the best. Moderate. October to March.

✓ **Shannon.** Large; yellow, juicy, pleasant, sharp sub-acid; core small. Mod. January.

✓ **Shackleford.** Originated in Clark county, Missouri. The tree is entirely hardy, is a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis. It flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers; season, December to May.

✓ **Tallman Sweeting.** Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich, and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. October to December.

✓ **Vandevere.** Medium, yellow ground; flesh light yellow, rich, sub-acid flavor; good grower and early bearer. November to December.

✓ **Wagener.** Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. October to December.

✓ **White Pippin.** Large roundish; greenish yellow; good quality; a fine orchard tree and very productive; an annual bearer of handsome and good fruit. December to March.

✓ **White Winter Pearmain.** Large oblong; skin yellowish; flesh yellow, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. January to April.

✓ **Willow Twig.** Large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; early bearer and considered valuable in the South and West, where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper. Mod. January to May.

✓ **Wine Sap.** Medium, dark, red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer; a favorite market variety in the West. Mod. November to April.

✓ **York Imperial.** Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. Mod. November to April.

SPECIAL SUMMER.

✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg.** Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive; slow. Aug.

✓ **Early Russian.** A fruit of extraordinary beauty. Flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and of fine refreshing flavor. Tree an early and abundant bearer. July and August.

✓ **Grand Duke Constantine.** A new and beautiful Russian apple of good quality and like all others of this class perfectly hardy. Last of August.

✓ **Tetofsky.** A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower; forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. Slow. July.

SPECIAL FALL.

Alexander. (Emperor Russian.) Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor; very hardy; mod. Oct.

Borivinka or Mushroom. *Russian.* Just like the Duchess except that it is a month later.

Czar of Russia. A new and beautiful Russian apple, which promises to be a valuable acquisition; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, and of good flavor; productive and hardy.

✓ **Emperor Russian.** A very hardy and beautiful apple. Flesh white, crisp and juicy. Tree vigorous and productive. November.

Golden White. A Russian variety; a fine tree in Vermont, Canada, Wisconsin and Iowa, and promises to become a very popular fall apple for markets as grown on Western soil. Large, smooth, regular, round, with much color, in varied shades of red and crimson; sub-acid, and better than good in quality. A heavy bearer wherever grown.

SPECIAL WINTER.

Clark's Orange. Originated at Pewaukee, seedling of the Duchess, flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, quite mild, keeps until midwinter, good for dessert and cooking. It has received the first premium for five successive years at the State Fair.

Delaware Red Winter. Medium to large, bright red, highly colored, flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; excellent; remarkable for its long keeping qualities and an early and abundant bearer, thought by some to be identical to the Lawver.

Gideon. A new variety of extraordinary hardness and of great value both for cooking and eating; originated in Minnesota with Peter M. Gideon, one of the most experienced fruit growers, who regards it as the coming "Iron Clad." Oct. to March.

Gill's Beauty. Originated on the farm of Wyatt Coffelt, Benton Co., Arkansas. A strong grower and good bearer, good flavor and very handsome. December to February.

✓ **Grand Sultan.** Flesh greenish white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; very good, excellent for cooking. Tree a good grower and an enormous bearer. October to January.

Hatcher's Seedling. Originated in Franklin, Tenn. Tree an upright, thrifty grower, producing good crops annually. Juicy, mild, sub-acid and rich; a late keeper and one of the most popular apples in Tennessee. January to March.

× **Hyde's King of the West.** Very large, handsome, yellowish green; good quality; a remarkable keeper. Apples from crop of 1878 and 1879 were exhibited side by side, at the winter meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, held at Canton in December, 1879, and attracted great attention. Time of keeping, all the year round.

✓ **Iowa Blush.** Medium in size, roundish, conical; whitish, with red cheek; quality fine; tart. Tree vigorous and hardy on the prairies. Nov. to Jan.

Longfied, (Langerfeldskoe.) This variety will be especially popular in Central Iowa on account of early and continued bearing of heavy crops of finely-colored, even-sized and good fruit. If picked early in Central Iowa it keeps as well as Grimes' Golden or Jonathan. Mr. Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, says: "It is as good a bearer as the Duchess, and the finding of this one variety is worth all the labor and expense I have had in testing Russian apples."

Loy. Originated in Howell county, Mo. The original tree commenced bearing at five years old and continued to bear regular annual crops thereafter. Fruit fully as large as the Ben Davis, and resembles Willow Twig in form and color; a beautiful red on yellow ground, deepening into a rich bronze or russett, with markings of minute black dots; small core, short stem, sprightly and pleasant flavor. Dec to Jan. [New]

Late Russian This is a beautiful dessert apple, and its great beauty, good flavor and productiveness unite to recommend it to orchard growers. Tree healthy and productive. Flesh tender, juicy, and of best quality. Late keeper.

McIntosh Red. New. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate, regular; skin smooth, whitish yellow, covered with dark, rich red, almost purplish in the sun, sprinkled with light dots. Flesh white, firm, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, and of the best quality. Very similar to Fameuse, but larger and a better keeper. Tree hardy and a vigorous grower. November to February.

Magog Red Streak. Fruit medium, roundish to oblong; skin light yellow; shaded with rich red in the sun; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. December to March.

Magog This is conceded to be one of the finest of the new Russian Apples; crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree spreading and irregular but a good grower and a constant bearer. October to January.

Pewaukee. Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened; bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. This variety is a seedling from the Duchess of Oldenburg, and inherits the quality of extreme hardness that has so distinguished the latter variety as to make it a most reliable kind in very cold climes. It is a good keeper. Dec. to Jan.

Peter the Great. A hardy and valuable Russian variety. Tender, juicy, and pleasant flavored.

Salome. Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic; very good January to May. Its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size; retention of its flavor, quite late even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the west and northwest. The tree is as hardy as any of the Siberian Crabs.

Shockley. (SOUTHERN.) Medium or below; whitish yellow, marked with red; flesh crisp, juicy. Tree vigorous. Valuable for its late keeping.

Sutton Beauty. Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, sub-acid; quality very good. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. Flesh tender and juicy; good color and keeps late.

Tewksbury Winter Blush. A native of New Jersey. It is a handsome fair fruit with more flavor and juiciness than is usual in long keeping apples. This may be kept until August without particular care, quite plump and sound. Tree grows rapidly and straight, and the fruit hangs till late in the autumn. January to August.

Wolf River. An apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme hardness. Very large and handsome; flesh whitish, breaking, pleasant, sub-acid. A good bearer and long keeper.

Walbridge. Medium size, striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Very hardy, and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. Dec. to Jan.

Wealth. A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. November to December.

CRAB APPLES.

Are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing very early—frequently in two years from graft—bearing every year and the fruit meeting with ready sale. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture and their delicious flavor.

✓ The following are the most valuable varieties:

✓ **Alaska.** Of Northern origin. Fruit large, almost white, tree hardy, vigorous grower. Highly recommended by those who have it in fruiting. (New.)

✓ **Briar's Sweet.** A novelty in the line of crab apples, being sweet. Vig. Sept.

✓ **Golden Beauty.** Medium size, yellow, with red cheek; very handsome; mod. Sept.

✓ **Gen'l Grant.** Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. Free. Oct.

✓ **Hewe's Virginia.** A variety highly esteemed for cider making. A poor grower.

✓ **Hyslop.** Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple, deep crimson, very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Vig. Sept. to Dec.

✓ **Lady Elgin.** Of unusual beauty; flesh tender, juicy and good; an early and very prolific bearer; valuable.

✓ **Large Red Siberian Crab** About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters, yellow, lively scarlet cheek, bears young and abundantly. Vig. Aug. to Sept.

✓ **Martha.** A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which originated in Minnesota. Earlier and far better than the Transcendent. Very ornamental as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year.

✓ **Montreal Beauty.** One of the most beautiful of the crabs, fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red. Flesh yellowish, firm, acid. Tree a free grower. September to October.

✓ **Quaker Beauty.** A hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

✓ **Queen's Choice.** Fruit as large as Transcendent, but a little more elongated; bright yellow with a beautiful flush cheek; grown in large clusters; flesh fine grained, juicy and good. An early and abundant bearer. October.

✓ **Sylvan Sweet.** Tree slender, upright, light colored wood, fruit large, pale yellow, with rich blush, flesh white, tender, very good and very beautiful. July.

✓ **Transcendent.** Tree productive, fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter; excellent for sauce and pies, and is also a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. Vig. Aug. to Sept.

✓ **Whitney's Seedling Siberian.** Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such, that, like the apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, except the grape.

But the pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill.

The pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a Dwarf, the former being the best adapted to large, permanent orchards, the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens.

Dwarfs *must always* be planted *sufficiently deep* to cover the junction of the pear

and quince three or four inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous Summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment, dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until matured. Winter pears may hang on the tree until there is danger from frost, and then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters, "D." and "S.," appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards" or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

SUMMER.

Bartlett. Large size, with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored, bears early and abundantly, very popular, D. and S. Vig. Aug.

Bloodgood. Medium, yellow, touched with russet, rich and delicious; first quality; D. and S. Free. July.

Beurre Giffard. An excellent variety, medium, greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early; very productive. D. and S. Mod. July.

Brandywine. Above medium, yellowish green, melting, sweet, productive, D. and S. Vig. July.

Brockworth Park, or Bonny D'Ezee. A new, large and beautiful pear, juicy, melting and excellent. D. and S. Free. Aug.

Chambers'. (Early Harvest, of Kentucky). Originated in Maryland and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the *best* and most *profitable* market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich, golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots, D. and S. Mod. July.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. D. and S. Vig. July.

Dearborn's Seedling. Nearly medium in size, light yellow sprinkled with small dots, juicy, melting and fine. An abundant bearer. D. and S. Free. July.

Doyenne D'Ete. Scarcely medium size, yellowish with a fine blush, juicy, sugary and rich, very early, fine on quince. D. and S. Vig. July.

Kingessing. Large, greenish yellow, flesh juicy, buttery, with a rich perfumed flavor. D. and S. Vig. Aug.

Lawson or Comet. This remarkable Summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but the largest early pear produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it has sold in the markets of New York for many years, as high as \$4.00 per half bushel crate; and as the tree is a heavy and annual yielder, the profits to be derived from it are apparent. As it is a good shipper and can be placed upon the markets several weeks earlier than the Bartlett, and at a time when it has absolute control, there is nothing perhaps that can be planted by the fruit grower (particularly at the South) that will yield such lucrative returns.

The fruit may be described as exceedingly large for an early pear, some specimens being nine inches around, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality; ripens in July.

Wilder. A chance seedling found in Western New York, that promises to become a profitable early market pear. Though small to medium in size it is as large as any of its season except Lawson; ripens in July. It is pyriform in shape, smooth and of a pale yellow color with deep red cheek and numerous small dots; very attractive; flesh fine grained, tender; quality very good with rich, sub-acid sprightly flavor. It does not rot at the core.

Mandeline. Medium; yellowish green, very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive; D. and S. Vig. Aug.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; bears in clusters, crimson and gold color, very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor; excellent; very productive, one of the best early pears. Vig. July.

Osband's Summer. Medium; yellow with red cheek, half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; productive; D. and S. Free. July.

Souvenir de Congress. Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett, skin smooth of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with a bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree; D. and S. Mod. Aug.

Tyson. Medium size; bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting, flavor nearly sweet, aroma excellent; D. and S. Vig. Aug.

AUTUMN.

Buffum. Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet, buttery, sweet and excellent; D. and S. Vig. Aug. and Sept.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots, flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty render this a valuable sort. D. and S. Mod. Sept. and Oct.

Beurre Bosc. A large fine pear; russet yellow, slight brownish red in the sun, flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive; S. Mod. Aug. and Sept.

Beurre Diel. Large; dull yellow, dotted, sugary rich and delicious; D. and S. Sept. to Nov.

Belle Lucrative. (Fondante'd Automme). A fine large pear; yellowish green, slightly russeted, melting and delicious; productive. One of the best Autumn pears. Free. Aug. to Sept.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson, flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor, very productive, succeeds well on quince, should be in every orchard. D & S. Vig. Sept. to Dec.

Cole's Pear. A new pear, originated at Detroit, Kansas. The tree is a vigorous grower in nursery, earlier than the Keiffer, resembling the Clapp's Favorite in color of wood and appearance. It is a very young and annual bearer. The great peculiarity of this pear is that it has no core whatever, and is practically seedless. The leathery carpels which surround the seeds in ordinary pears and apples, are entirely absent. Embedded in the flesh, in the center, are only a few empty and shrivelled shells of seeds. Quality of fruit, good to best; size, medium to large; color, bright yellow when fully ripe; season September to November.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. D. Vig. Sept. to Oct.

Doyenne Boussock. Large, lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. S. Vig. Sept.

Edmunds. Large, bright yellow, often marked with red in the sun; melting, sweet perfumed, good bearer. D & S. Free. Sept. and Oct.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. D & S. Vig. Aug. and Sept.

Frederick Clapp. Above medium, lemon yellow, sprightly, acidulous, rich, superior to Beurre Superfine; best. Free. Sept. and Oct.

Howell. Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome, rich sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. D & S. Vig. Aug. and Sept.



One-third natural size.

IDAHO.

Idaho. This is a seedling raised from the seed of a large, red-cheeked pear, name unknown, by Mrs. Mullkey, of Lewiston, Idaho, who planted the seed about twenty years ago. The tree fruited the fourth year from the seed, and has borne annually ever since, seeming to be entirely hardy. As its birthplace lies in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having a dark foliage. The fruit is evenly distributed over the tree, sometimes in clusters. The combined weight of a cluster of four was 81½ oz., the largest weighing 23 oz. From the appearance of the fruit, its peculiar, distinct aroma and thick, firm, leathery foliage, we are led to believe the Idaho a descendant of the Chinese Sand pears. In size it is of the largest, as large as the largest Kieffer; color, greenish yellow with russety spots; form, roundish or obovate; aroma, distinct and pleasant; flesh, melting, juicy, entirely free from gritty texture; flavor, good, rich, sprightly vinous; core, exceedingly small and without seeds. Season September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark-green glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early

and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy, and is valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight-proof as it is possible for any pear to be. S. Vig. Sept. and Oct.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright, red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. D. Vig. Aug. and Sept.

Le Conte. A new and highly recommended variety. Flesh melting, sweet, juicy and aromatic; this is one of the leading new sorts for the south, too tender for north.

Onondaga. (Swan's Orange.) A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. September. D. & S.

President. Raised by Dr. Shurtliff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate, somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous, good. Free. Oct.

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. S. Vig. Sept.

Seckel. Small; skin rich, yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Vig. Aug. and Sept.

WINTER.

Deurre Easter. Large, yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Best on quince. D. Mod. Nov. to Jan.

Duchess de Bordeaux. Large size with a very tough thick skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S. Free. Nov. to Feb.

Lawrence. Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots, flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. S. Free. Nov. and Dec.

Mt. Vernon. Medium size; light russet, redish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. D. & S. Free. Dec.

Vicar of Wakefield (Le Cure). Large, long, not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. D & S. Vig. Oct. to Dec.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; yellowish, green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears; very productive. S. Mod. Dec.

PEACHES.

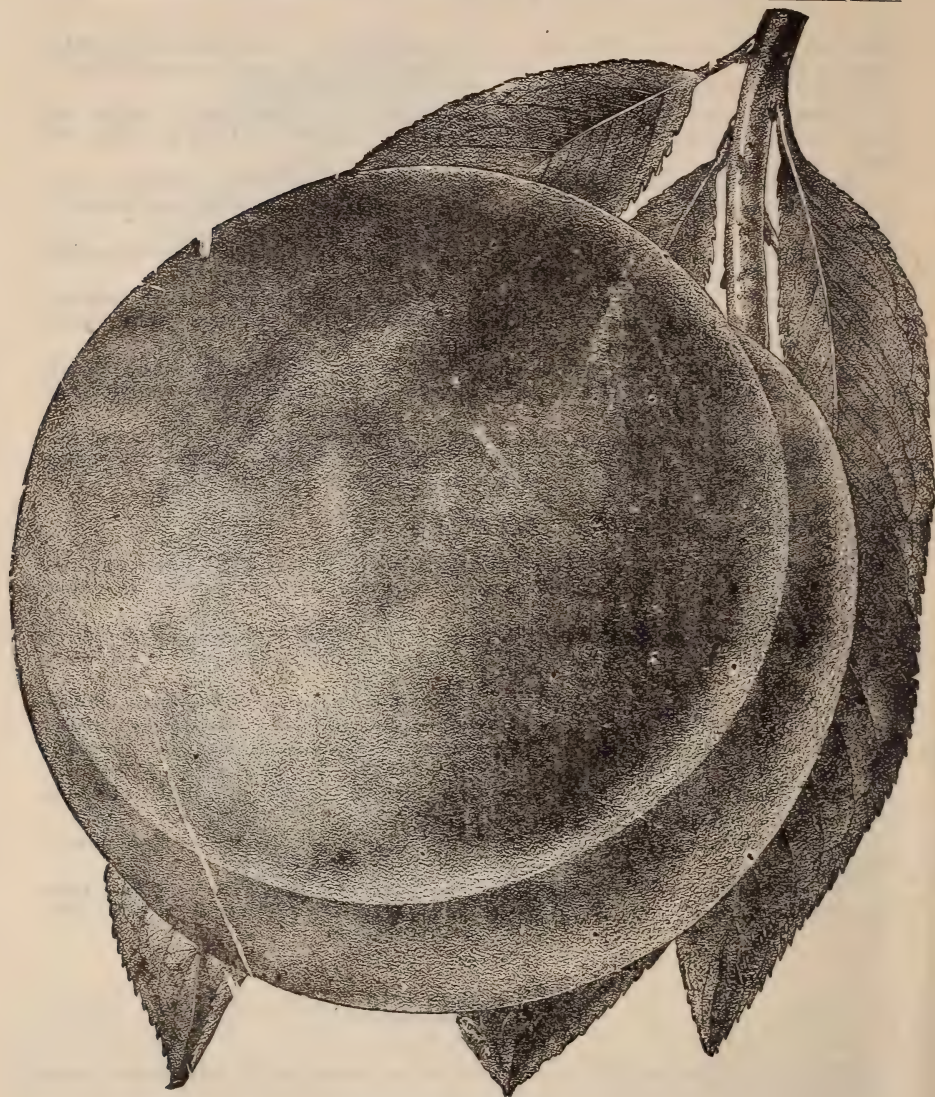
The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following have been selected as the best varieties. They furnish a succession for over four months, commencing about June 15.

Arkansas Traveler. Said to ripen earlier than Amsden, of which it is a seedling; fully equal in every respect.

Alexander Early. This Peach is two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor. Last of June.



ELBERTA.

Amsdem. Ripens three weeks before the Hale's Early; fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor. Middle to end of June.

Briggs' Red May. Above medium; very highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of very good quality; adheres somewhat to the stone; of firm texture, and proves well as a shipping peach; tree very prolific. Middle to end of July.

✓ **Barnard's Early.** Medium to large; cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed, free-stoned peaches. First to middle of July.

✓ **Bonanza.** Free, very large, flesh white, red cheek, fine quality, vigorous, productive, sure. For a really fine freestone, 15 days later than Salway, we are at last rewarded by this true Bonanza to the peach grower. Oct. 1st.

✓ **Crawford's Early.** This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent, productive, free. Last of July.

✓ **Crawford's Late.** Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Free. Last of Aug.

✓ **Chinese Cling.** Most popular Southern peach, immense size, oblong, creamy skin, with faint flashes of red. Aug.

✓ **Chinese Honey Peach.** Free, white, red side, medium size, shape of an almond, of a delicate honeyed sweetness.

✓ **Crimson Beauty.** Cling, white flesh one-half surface covered with bright crimson, very large, fine quality, vigorous, another season confirms all the good things which have been said about this grand new peach. Original tree still in full vigor. Flesh slightly red close to the pit, prolific. Last of Sept.

✓ **Early Rivers.** Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens one week earlier than Hale's.

✓ **Early York.** Medium size, greenish white covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender; free. Last of July.

✓ **Early Beatrice.** A variety of fair size, handsome appearance, and a very good quality. Color white, beautifully marbled with bright red; has ripened fully two weeks before Hale's Early, and is remarkably free from rot. Beginning of July.

✓ **Elberta.** A Georgia cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling, very large, well colored. All things considered the finest yellow freestone in cultivation. No one can go amiss by planting it. Aug. 20th.

✓ **Eldred Cling.** Creamy shin, with red cheek, white flesh, large. July 15th.

✓ **Foster.** Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome. Free.

✓ **Family Favorite.** Free, seedling of Chinese Cling, of better color, earlier by two weeks, large, clear, waxen complexion with blush, prolific, firm, valuable for shipping, canning or drying.

✓ **Gen'l Lee.** An improved Chinese Cling; very valuable. Aug. 20th.

✓ **George IV.** Large, white with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer, free. First of Aug.

✓ **Honest John.** Medium to large, yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, free. Middle of August.

✓ **Henrietta (Levy).** Cling, the most magnificent yellow cling known, largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson, hardy, productive, sure bearer, always commands fancy prices. Sept. 25th.

✓ **Hale's Early.** Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored. July 10 to 20.

✓ **Heath Cling.** Large, oblong, creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting, very rich and luscious. Sept. 15th.

✓ **Keyport White.** Large, pure white, and white at the stone. Hardy, a strong grower, and very prolific. More free from mildew and cracking than most white free-stone sorts, and one of the best and most reliable of this class.

✓ **Large Early York.** Large, white, with a red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Free. First of Aug.

✓ **Large Red Rarripe.** A most excellent peach; fruit large; skin greenish

white, dotted, and with a beautiful rich red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone; melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. Free. August.

Mammoth Cling. Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size. Originated in Southern Missouri. Sept. 20.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. Last of July.

Mrs Brett. Free, large, white with red cheek, an improved Oldmixon Free, a little earlier and the finest in quality of any variety known to us. Aug. 20th.

Minnie. A magnificent, white-fleshed, red-cheeked fre stone. A seedling of Yellow St. John, crossed with Amelia, as shown in its markings. First of July

Mitchell's Dwarf. Claimed to be the finest of all the dwarf varieties.

Old Mixon Cling. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Aug. 20.

Old Mixon Free. Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; rich and good; one of the best. Middle of Aug.

Picquet's Late. A Georgia variety of large size; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, of the highest flavor; freestone; a valuable acquisition. Sept.

Ringgold Cling. Much larger than Heath, everyway an improvement on that popular kind. Sept. 1st.

Salway. Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a deep marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, a late showy market sort. Free. Last Sept.

Smock Free. Fruit large, oval; skin orange yellow, mottled with red, a good market sort where it will mature. Sept. 15th.

Sallie Worrall. Free, white, red cheek, of largest size and finest quality, the most celebrated new peach of North Carolina.

Steady. Large, round, of a greenish white color, flesh white to the stone, and of a delicious flavor; freestone, very hardy. Last of Sept.

Stump the World. Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Free. End of Aug.

Susquehanna. One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good; origin, Pennsylvania. Free. Sept.

Troth's Early. A very early and excellent peach of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. Free. Middle of July.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Very ornamental; flowers small; fruit medium, golden yellow, with a rich mottled carmine cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sprightly. Cling. Sept.

Wager. Very large, yellow, more or less colored on sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor. Origin Miller's Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated. Free. First to middle of Aug.

Wheatland. New. Originated by Mr. Rodgers, of Wheatland, N. Y., who has 20 acres, and says this variety is the best of all. Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 lbs. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them. Free.

Waterloo. Originated at Waterloo, N. Y. Medium to large, good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces. Adheres to the stone like Amsden and Hale's; ripens with Amsden and Alexander, about the same size but of better quality; also seems less disposed to decay than the other early sorts.

Ward's Late Free. Medium to large; yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white, juicy and good; valuable for late preserving. Tree vigorous. Free. Sept.

Wyandotte Chief. A fine early peach, ripens with Alexander, and of extra good size, and of finest quality.

Walker's Variegated. Free, large, white, striped, handsome, sells at sight, very vigorous. A most excellent variety for canners. Sept.

Wonderful. Originated in New Jersey, large to very large, uniform in shape and size, color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at pit, which is small and parts freely from the flesh. Ripe in October and keeps well.

Yellow Cobbler. Free, large, resembles Salway, but is several weeks later. It is the best very late peach. Origin, Grayson County, Texas.

Yellow St. John. Large; flesh yellow, equal in flavor to Crawford's; exceedingly valuable for an early market variety. Free. July.

PLUMS.

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations, not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruits and most certain crops on heavy or clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth skinned, stone fruits, is the CURCULIO; and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only sure method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained, by his crescent shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the whole surface of the ground covered by the branches of the tree; slit it in the middle, part way through, to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk of the tree; now jar the tree thoroughly, either by striking with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea-bugs or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All the stung fruit must also be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of the insects and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

SWEET AND EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vig. Middle of Aug.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich sweet; one of the best late plums. Mod. Sept.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple; covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Mod. Sept.

Fellenburg. (Italian Prune). A fine late plum, oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Free. Sept.

General Hand. Very large, oval; golden yellow, sweet and good. Vig. Aug.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Vig. Sept.

Imperial Gage. (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage). Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very productive. Vig. Middle of Aug.

Jefferson. Large, yellow; reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. One of the best. Mod. Last of Aug.

✓ **Large Golden Prolific.** New; a seedling originated in Ontario, Canada, resembling in color and form, Yellow Egg, of which it is supposed to be a seedling, but of much better quality and more productive. The original tree bears free crops every year. We consider this a valuable acquisition to the list of plums. Sufficiently hardy for cultivation in Canada. Vig. Last of Aug.

Lombard. (Bleeker's Scarlet). Medium, round, oval; violet red, juicy pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Vig. Last of Aug.

Lawrence's Favorite. Large yellowish green, remarkably juicy and melting. One of the best; productive. Mod. Middle of Aug.

Peach. Very large and handsome; dull red; good; very productive. Free. Last of Aug.

Pond Seedling. A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Vig. Sept.

Purple Egg. (Hudson River Purple Egg). Highly esteemed by growers along the Hudson river; described as one of the richest and finest flavored plums we have; stone free, good size, resembles the German Prune—a little larger with a nice bloom; good bearer and brings a good price in market; tree bears young. Vig. Sept. to Oct.

Quackenboss. Large, oblong, oval, deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive. Valuable for market. Vig. Oct.

Shippers' Pride. This plum originated in North-western New York, near the shore of Lake Onatario, and, from the best evidence we can procure, has never been known to freeze back a particle in the severest winters. Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm and excellent quality. Vig. First of Sept.

Smith's Orleans. Large size; reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy with a rich fine flavor; productive. Free. Sept.

Shropshire Damson. A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the Common Damson, and of the same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive. Free. Last of Sept.

Washington. Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive. Free. Last of Aug.

Yellow Egg, or Yellow Magnum Bonnum. Very large; egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Vig. Last of Aug.

NATIVE AMERICAN PLUMS.

This species of plum is attracting very great attention throughout the West, and in fact, all over the United States.

This list, some of which are of recent introduction, embraces a most valuable collection, ripening continuously from May to October, for Western planters.

Arkansas Lombard. One of the most promising plums ever introduced in the West. Originated in Arkansas; trees are vigorous, spreading and enormous bearers. It is an improvement on the Wild Goose, and far superior in flavor. Fruit yellow, with red blush, firm, meaty and luscious. Ripens two weeks later than the Wild Goose, or about the middle of July. (New)

Forest Rose. A fine new variety, and is highly recommended. Quality first class.

Forest Garden. Another new seedling of great promise, and well worth cultivation for market. Excellent for preserves.

De Soto. Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

Golden Beauty. Round; large as Wild Goose; rich golden yellow, just the right color in a plum for canning or preserving; very firm; small seed, nearly free,

excellent in quality, immensely productive; very late, after the Heath Cling Peach, free from curculio, distinct and beautiful grower, large, light, glossy green leaves, young wood, yellow when mature. It appears to possess blood of both Chickasaw and American species, but most of the former, as the leaves are very glossy, and the tree endures drouth so well. It has been regarded as the greatest acquisition among plums since the introduction of the Wild Goose. This plum is astonishing all who see its ropes of rich golden fruit, vieing with the apricot in quality. Scarcely ever fails to make a crop.

Miner. (Townsend). An improved variety of the Chickasaw; originated in Lancaster, Pa. Medium size; oblong, pointed at apex; skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous and adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the West; productive.

Moore's Arctic. Origin, Aristook county, Me. Purplish black skin; flesh greenish yellow; clings some to the stone; perfectly hardy. Vig. First of Sept.

Mariana. Fruit very large; round, of a singularly rich red color and most magnificent appearance, and on the market attracts universal attention, is not blown off by winds; skin rather thick; stone small; quality excellent. Ripens first of July; good for shipping and market.

Pottawattamie. Of the Chickasaw family but quite distinct from any other variety. Perfectly hardy and an immense early annual bearer: fruit is yellow, overspread with a bright pink and prominent white dots; flesh yellow, luscious, good; ripens in July.

Quaker. Origin Iowa, very large; globular; a little flattened at the end; purplish red blush, over a whitish yellow ground. Flesh yellow, crisp juicy, rich, meaty, very firm, adheres to the stone. Vig. Middle of Aug.

Weaver Plum. This remarkable plum was discovered near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, growing on the old camping grounds of the Musquakie Indians. Flesh firm, rich, juicy, with a flavor resembling the apricot; stone free; as a substitute for the peach it has no rival. Early bearer and very productive. Hardy and curculio proof.

Wild Goose. Large, rich, crimson, beautiful; flesh soft, rich, melting, delicious, with a full fruity flavor; tree a strong grower, prolific; a great many spurious kinds are being sold for Wild Goose, but the true sort is a large plum, and ripens early in July. Succeeds best on light land.

Wolf. A free stone; originated near Clarinda, Iowa, and has been tested twenty-seven years without a failure. The superior of the Wild Goose in quality and equally as reliable.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

A unique class of plums, of great beauty and productiveness. The fruit is exquisitely perfumed, with a charmingly attractive bloom. Trees are exceedingly ornamental, with smooth branches, and rich, light green foliage, and quite distinct from other varieties, early and prolific bearers. The flesh is so firm and meaty that they can be safely shipped long distances, and kept for a long time in excellent condition.

Botan or Abundance. This remarkable plum is being catalogued by some under the name of Abundance on account of its wonderful bearing qualities. It is one of the imported Japan varieties, the correct name being Botan. It is so remarkably strong and handsome in growth and foliage as to make it an ornament to any yard. It excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is large, handsome, showy and practically curculio proof; fruit beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed.

Kelsey's Japan. Large to very large; heart-shaped; rich yellow, nearly ever-spread with a bright red with a delicate bloom; flesh firm, melting, rich and juicy, and remarkably small pit. Tender, north of New York City. Very late.



PRUNUS, SAMONI.

Ogon. Large; nearly round, with deep suture, of a bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and entirely hardy; excellent for canning. Last of July.

Simon's. (*Prunus Simoni* or *Apricot Plum*). From China; in color of bark and in many ways resembles the Peach; in odor and flavor it approaches very near the Nectarine. Ripens in August. Hardy.

Prunus Pissardii From Persia; this is a very ornamental tree with purple foliage; fruit is medium in size; roundish, oval, dark crimson color, juicy and fairly good, but desirable for cooking. Hardy and productive: free from curculio. For full description, see ornamental trees.

CHERRIES.

The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to two months by a proper selection of varieties.

The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Standards are cultivated on Mazzard stock for orchards, or lawns where it is desired to combine shade and ornament with the production of fruit.

Dwarfs are worked on Mahaleb stock, and are particularly valuable for gardens, and for localities where the Standard tree is liable to bursting of the bark.

The varieties called Heart Cherries were formerly recognized by their heart shape, and by having tender and melting flesh, while those called Bigarreus had firm, hard flesh; but there is now, no longer, any clear division between them, as by frequent crossing and re-crossing, new varieties have been introduced combining the characteristics of both divisions. In a similar manner the distinction which formerly existed between the Dukes and the Morrellos has disappeared. The Hearts and the Bigarreus are rapid growing trees with large leaves and generally upright shoots and branches, and producing sweet fruit; the Dukes and the Morrellos, on the contrary, have smaller foliage, smaller and more spreading shoots, make less rapid growth, and generally have acid fruit. The trees of the latter class are also harder and less subject to bursting of the bark than the former; they are particularly well adapted to growing as Dwarfs on the Mahaleb stock.

HEART AND BIGARREAU VARIETIES.

Black Eagle. Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. Free. Middle of June.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy very rich, excellent flavor, productive. Vig. First of June.

Downer's Late Red. Large, light red, tender, juicy and delicious; productive. Vig. Middle of June.

Early Purple Guigne. (Early Purple). The earliest fine variety; medium size,

heart shape, tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive. Free. May to June.

Gov. Wood. Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Vig. First of June.

Luelling. A new variety from Portland, Oregon; said to be the largest cherry known; of very dark color and finest quality, flesh solid and firm, and adapted to long transportation. Free. Middle of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vig. Middle of June.

Ohio Beauty. (Dr. Kirtland). Large; mottled with dark and pale red, tender, juicy and fine. Middle of June.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Free. June.

DUKE AND MORELLO VARIETIES.

Belle de Choisy. Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Vig. Middle of June.

Belle Magnifique. Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive. Free. July.

Dye House. This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke, wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. Free. May and June.

Empress Eugenie. Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. Mod. June.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Mod. July.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May). Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Free. First of June.

Late Duke. Large, light red; late and fine. June and July.

Late Kentish. Fruit medium, round, deep red when ripe; very juicy, highly acid; one of the best for culinary purposes. Free. June.

Large Montmorency. A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Free. Middle of June.

Louis Phillipe. Very productive, fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Free. First of July.

May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety. Free. First of June.

Ostheim. A German cherry of great excellence. Trees that have been bearing several years prove perfectly hardy and very productive. In flavor it is like the English Morello, but larger and later, and will remain on tree in good condition for some weeks after fully ripe. Vig. July.

Olivet. A new variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. Free. First to middle of June.

Reine Hortense. Very fine; large bright red, juicy and delicious. Vig. Last of June.

Sappington. Originated at St. Louis, Mo., where it is grown extensively for market, and is acknowledged to be of first quality. Earlier than the Richmond; said to be a good bearer and a vigorous grower.



Wragg. Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the high latitudes and prairie regions of the Northwest. July. (New.)

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Ripens in August.

Boston. Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red, sweet and peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. Vig. Aug.

Elruge. Medium size; pale green, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green, very juicy and rich. Free. First of Aug.

Hunt's Tawney. Medium, pale orange; juicy, rich and excellent; very early and productive, the best of its season, and worthy of general cultivation on account of its hardiness; freestone. Vig. First of Aug.

Red Roman. Large size, greenish yellow, with a dark, dull, red cheek flesh; yellowish, fine and rich; productive. Vig. Sept.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops; ripens in July and August.

Breda. Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. Free. First of July.

Early Golden (Dubois). Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy as the Russian Apricot, and productive. Vig. First of July.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Vig. July.

Peach. Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark. Vig. July.

Roman. A remarkably hardy and prolific apricot, producing good crops where none others succeed; flesh rather dry. Vig. July.

Royal. Large, yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vig. July.

Russian Apricot. A new variety of recent introduction. Valuable on account of extreme hardness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

Alexander. An immense bearer; fruit of large size, oblong, yellow flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. July 1st.

Alexis. Large to very large, yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, but rich and luscious; tree hardy and abundant bearer. July 15th.

Gibb. Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich and juicy. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.

J. L. Budd. Of large size, white with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine; a hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer. The best late variety. Aug. 1st.

QUINCES.

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and for jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation, and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches is all the pruning that is required.

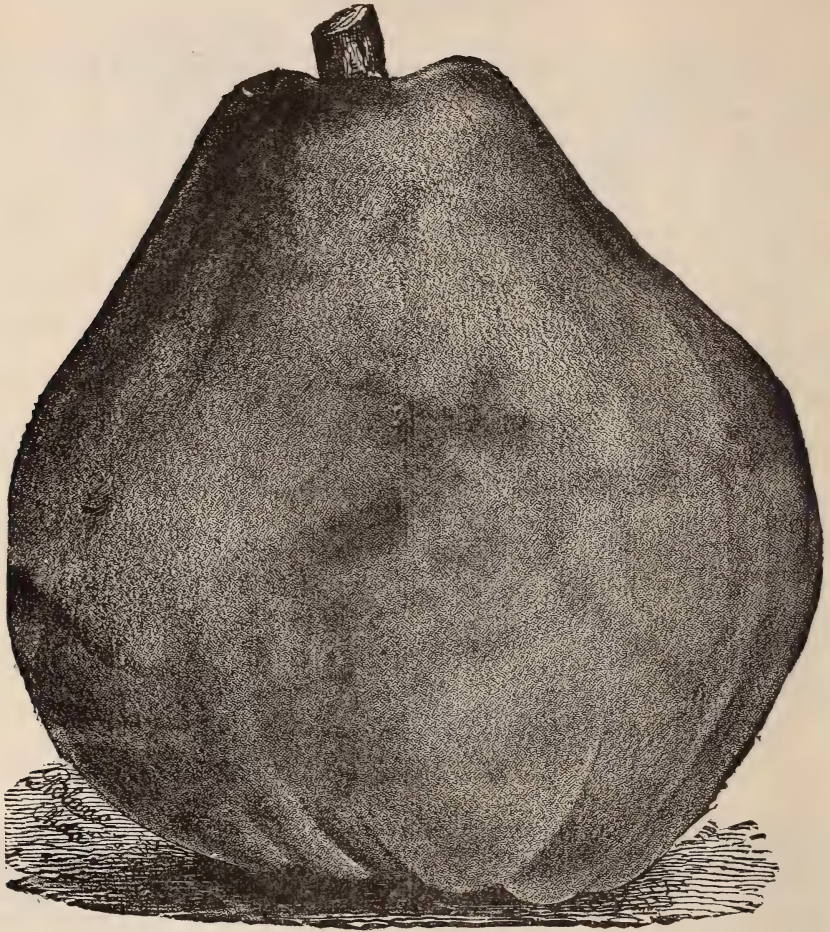
Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. Sept.

Champion. A variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper. Vig. Oct. and Nov.

Missouri Mammoth. The largest Quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight.

Meech's Prolific. This is *preeminently* prolific and vigorous; young trees bearing profusely, large, beautiful golden fruit as handsome as the finest oranges; flavor unsurpassed.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and productive. Free. Oct.



MISSOURI MAMMOTH QUINCE.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green glossy foliage; and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

Downing's Everbearing. Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor.

Hick's Everbearing (M. Hicksii). Similar to Downing but hardier. Wonderfully prolific.

New American. Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor; an attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves; of rapid growth; hardy.

Russian. New. Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest. The timber is desirable for fuel, is the finest for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are exceedingly durable. It is a very rapid grower, bears fruit at two or three years of age, and every year. Color of the fruit varies some, but is generally black; very valuable.

White Mulberry. Fruit white and very sweet.

SCIONS AND BUDS

Can be supplied of most varieties of fruits, etc. Prices given on application.

DWARF SERVICE OR JUNE BERRY.

The bush grows four to six feet high, bunches out from the ground like currents—resembles the Common Service or Juneberry in leaf and fruit, but the fruit is larger, being half an inch in diameter, and in color almost black—commencing to bear the second year after transplanting, and bears profusely—no farm or garden should be without this most excellent desert fruit.

ENGLISH CLUSTER HOP VINE.

Was recently introduced into the States of New York and Oregon, and is now being more extensively planted by hop growers generally than any other sort. It is said to be very much superior to any other variety in cultivation. Plants can be sent by mail if desired.

NUTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Almond, Soft Shell. Is not quite hardy; kernel sweet and rich.

Butternut. A native species, the *Juglans Cinerea* of botanists; wood light color; tree handsome.

Chestnut, American. Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter; very hardy.

Chestnut, Spanish. A tree producing nuts of very large size and good flavor; not quite hardy here.

Japonica (Japan Chestnut). A valuable new Chestnut with very large fruit; newly introduced; bears very young.

Filbert, English. The fruit of these is so much larger and better flavored than our native species, as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter, in localities where they will succeed.

Walnut, Black. This rich and fine flavored nut is hardy and succeeds everywhere, and makes a vigorous growth; well worthy of cultivation.

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted eight feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good, strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following Spring, allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the Fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis.

When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the lateral cane should them be cut back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot from each of these lateral canes, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the Winter. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the Spring.

Grapes may be kept through the Winter in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature; or they may be spread out to dry for two days, and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

The present list contains the best well tried and approved varieties of native Grapes. Hardiness, good quality and productiveness are the principal points of character in relation to which excellence is sought in this favorite fruit, and the varieties here offered are those that have proved themselves superior in all these respects, though there are wide differences between them, making some of them more and some less desirable for certain localities, purposes and tastes.

Besides those better known, this list also contains a number of new varieties not yet much disseminated, but which after fair trial are judged to possess qualities of superior excellence.

No fruit can be more easily raised in all parts of the country, and none is more grateful and healthy or in more general demand than the Grape; consequently it has peculiar demands upon our attention and should be freely and universally planted.

SELECT VARIETIES.

BLACK GRAPES.

✓ **August Giant.** A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion, a native forest grape. Bunches very large, with rather long and very strong stem, when shouldered the shoulders are always short and very double; berries very large, somewhat oblong, often measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Placed in a basket beside Black Hamburg, the August Giant can hardly be distinguished from it. Fruit, when well grown, has a decided Hamburg flavor; quite tender to the center, very rich and fine. Leaf strong and thick, and vine an enormous grower and bearer. Fruit always ripe in August. Black.

✓ **Bacchus.** New; another of Rickett's Grapes, who describes it as both a table and wine grape; very hardy in wood, leaf and fruit, and pronounced by all committees and amateurs who have tested it as having all the peculiar qualities necessary in a perfect wine grape; very productive, bunch compact, about six inches long, berry medium in size; pulp half tender, juicy and sprightly. In 1880 the parent vine bore 1,500 bunches successfully.

✓ **Champion.** Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine a strong and healthy grower and a good bearer; an early variety.

✓ **Clinton.** Bunches medium size, compact shouldered; berries round, rather small; skin covered with a thick bloom; flesh quite acid, with a brisk, vinous flavor. Vines exceedingly hardy, vigorous and berry productive. Ripens about the 1st of Oct., but improves by hanging long on the vines. Makes a good wine. This variety is especially valuable for its keeping qualities.

✓ **Concord.** Bunches large; berries large, round; skin thick and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, with somewhat more of the native pungency in its flavor than the *Isabella*. Vines very hardy, vigorous and productive; ripens ten days or more before the *Isabella*; at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

✓ **Cynthiana.** Very similar to Norton's Virginia; the most valuable red wine grape we have, making a wine not quite so dark and astringent; but of finer and more delicate flavor; always reliable, one of the surest grapes we have; keeps remarkably well, and is very sprightly and spicy, a good grape for winter use,

✓ **Eumelan.** A medium sized, hardy, productive, melting grape; bunches compact, shouldered; flesh tender, sweet, sprightly and vinous, ripens early.

✓ **Early Victor.** Originated at Leavenworth, Kansas, by John Burr; small; compact bunch; berry round, covered with blue bloom; does not mildew or burst its fruit; perfectly hardy; ripens Aug. 1st; quality is not surpassed for table or wine.

✓ **Hartford Prolific.** A variety of great value in Northern localities. Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round; skin thick; flesh sweet, juicy, perfumed, good; vines vigorous and exceedingly productive. Ripens two weeks before the Concord.

✓ **Herbert (Rogers 44).** Bunch large, compact; berry large, tender, sweet and rich; early and productive; a handsome variety.

✓ **Herbemont.** Only suited to southern slopes and poor soil in this state; rather tender, but valuable where it will succeed, especially further south; bunch large and compact; berry below medium; black with blue bloom; without pulp; very juicy and refreshing, very justly called by Downing "bags of wine." A strong grower and very productive, especially in Texas and Southern States. Makes a very fine wine, and is the most refreshing table grape we know.

✓ **Isabella.** This valuable grape is well known. Bunches large, rather loose, shouldered; berries large, oval, dark purple; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with some pulp, and with a fine, musky aroma; vines very vigorous, hardy and enormously productive; ripens from the first to the middle of Sept., on open trellises; liable to rot.

Ideal. Originated by Mr. John Burr, of Leavenworth, Kas., and named by Mr. J. C. Evans, Harlem, Mo., President of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society,—described by Judge Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., viz: "Here we have a black grape about the size of Concord, borne on a vigorous, healthy, productive vine, that just fills the bill. It is simply delicious, and no one could wish a better one."

Jewell. New; originated by John Burr, of Kansas, originator of the Early Victor to which it is very similar in appearance and quality, but claimed much earlier, ripening with the earliest; black, bunch and berry medium; sweet and sprightly, good, without a trace of fox; vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and very productive and has never been known to either rot or mildew.

Ives. Probably a seedling of the Isabella; hardy and productive, with a tough, acid center.

Merrimac (Rogers No. 19). Sept. Bunches and berries large and compact.

Moore's Early. Vine even more rugged than its parent Concord; fruit much larger in berry, but as a rule not so large in bunch; quality almost identical, and it ripens full two weeks earlier; as a rule not very productive. Being better in quality than Champion, and almost as early, it will supercede this undesirable sort for family use.

Norton's Virginia. Well known as one of the most reliable and healthy wine grapes; will also keep well for winter use, and though small is very sprightly.

Paragon. Originated by Mr. John Burr, of Leavenworth, Kas.; about equal to the Ideal.

Telegraph or Christine. As early as Hartford; better in quality, and hangs to the bunch well; bunch medium, very compact; berry medium, with blue bloom; productive and desirable.

Wilder (Rogers No. 4). Perhaps the most valuable of the black hybrids, as it is healthy, strong and of excellent quality, also very productive; bunch heavy, shouldered, often weighing a pound; berry as large as Black Hamburg; round; thin skin; tender pulp; juicy, sweet and sprightly; ripens several days before the Concord.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger; the fruit is better flavored and ripens several days earlier.

RED GRAPE.

Amber (Taylor Seedling No. 8). Bunch large, shouldered, moderately compact; berry medium, oblong, pale amber when fully ripe; sweet; juicy, very tender pulp; thin skin; very fine flavor; very productive, hardy and healthy. A very attractive table and market grape of the best quality; and promising highly for wine; ripens same time as Catawba.

Agawam (Rogers No. 15). Large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth; rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor; very much subject to disease, and too high flavored here, where all its aroma is developed, to be very desirable.

Amber Queen. Is very early, hardy and a strong grower; leaf strong and thick, somewhat downy on under side, fruit always eatable in August—amber color, but growing darker and richer to the 15th of September, when by its heavy bloom it becomes a purple grape; tender to the center and small seeds; bunch large and shouldered like the Hamburg; berry large, frequently oblong, holds persistently to the bunch and cannot be pulled off without breaking the skin, and with proper care will keep all winter. It is a scientific hybrid, between the Marion; a wild forest grape, and the Black Hamburg, Amber. Aug. and Sept.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality; ripens one week earlier than the Delaware. Purple.

Catawba. Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc.; bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than the Isabella; good, but too liable to rot.

Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes; bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

Dracut Amber. Originated in Massachusetts; vine vigorous and productive; bunch large and long, compact, often shouldered; berries large; round; skin thick, of a pale color, pulpy and foxy.

Iona (Dr. Grant.) Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose, berries medium, of a fine, clear wine color, skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, with a sweet, brisk, vinous flavor; ripens about a week after the Delaware.

Jefferson. Produced by a cross of the Concord and Iona, by J. H. Ricketts, Newburg, N. Y. Bunch large, shouldered, often double shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin rather thick, light red; with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty, yet tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, aromatic and rich; a handsome excellent grape, either for market or home use; ripens about the time of Concord.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9. Bunches of medium size, rather long, compact; berry medium size, roundish; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good; ripens a little before the Concord.

Moyer. Originated in Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. It ripens with the very earliest varieties, some three weeks before the Concord. It is of the best quality, equal to the Delaware, which it much resembles, but is even sweeter, though not quite as high flavored, and without a trace of fox; pulp very juicy and tender to the center; skin thin but tough, to which characteristic, in part, it owes its good keeping, handling and shipping qualities; bunches medium, about the same as Delaware; shouldered, the berries are a little larger and adhere tenaciously to the stem. When overripe it gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins. The color is a rich dark red; the vine is vigorous, short-jointed and compact grower; very hardy.

Massasoit. Bunch medium size, shouldered; berry large, round, claret red; flesh tender and juicy; ripens with the earliest sorts; vine a good grower and quite hardy, and one of the best varieties for a cold climate.

Perkins. As early as Hartford; pale, with lilac bloom; sweet; fair quality; better than Hartford; very productive and healthy.

Poughkeepsie Red. New; a cross between Delaware and Iona, of high quality and very handsome; larger than Delaware.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunches large and compact; berries large, round; berry medium to large; flesh tender, juicy and rich, with a slight native aroma; ripens very early, and continues a long time in use.

Vergennes. A Vermont seedling; hardy, vigorous and productive; quality good.

WHITE GRAPES.

Elvira. Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower, and as productive as anything we have seen yet; bunch and berry of medium size, and very compact; highly prized as a wine grape at the south.

Empire State (Rickett's). New; a seedling from Hartford Prolific fertilized with the Clinton, hence very hardy and vigorous; bunches large, long, shouldered; berry medium to large; flesh tender, juicy and rich, with a slight native aroma; ripens very early, and continues a long time in use.

Eclipse. Originated by Mr. John Burr, of Leavenworth, Kas. Judge Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., says of it: "This has the right name; it is the most delicious white grape I have yet tasted--equal to the best foreign ones grown under glass. This one," he says, "is good enough to eat even before fully grown."

Golden Pocklington. Is a seedling from Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage; strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very

large; sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; *quality*, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord; ripens with the Concord.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). This is for the West decidedly the best of all Mr. Rogers' Hybrids; bunch medium, rather loose, shouldered; berry very large, oval; very good, already when yet white, when it resembles the White Malaga; pale red, with beautiful bloom when fully ripe; thin skin; tender pulp; very juicy, sweet and delicious; ripens after Concord; too late for the East or north to be fully appreciated there, but exceedingly productive, vigorous and healthy here, but should not be overtaxed when young, as like most of Rogers' Hybrids, it is apt to overbear. Very fine for market and table, and makes a delicious white wine.

Lady. A seedling of the Concord, introduced by G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Of medium size, white and very good flavor; very early.

Lady Washington (Ricketts). A new grape, a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound; vine strong, very hardy, and has so far resisted the attacks of insect enemies without harm; very highly commended by leading pomologists.

Martha. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness; bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet; juicy, sprightly; ripens with Concord.

Missouri Riessling. Originated with Nicholas Grein, Herrman, Mo. A very fine and very hardy and healthy grape, a seedling from Taylor; bunch and berry medium, compact, pale yellow, changing to amber when very ripe; sweet, juicy and vineous; very tender pulp; quality best for table, and also makes very fine wine, resembling the famous Riessling; should be planted by every one, as it is healthy and hardy even at the extreme north.



MOORE'S DIAMOND.

✓ **Moore's Diamond.** A new, early hardy grape; produced from seed of Concord crossed with Iona Vine; very hardy, healthy and vigorous; ripens from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than Concord.

✓ **Niagara.** New; a magnificent white grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard; a rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size; berries large with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord; not entirely hardy here in very severe winters and exposed situations, but is well worth protecting it.

✓ **Triumph.** Originated with Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio, a hybrid between Concord and White Chasselas; bunch large and heavy; berry round, full medium; pale yellow, covered with delicate bloom; transparent; tender pulp; sweet, juicy and high flavored; vine a good grower and bearer, but may need some protection in winter; one of the finest table and market grapes, and promises to be very valuable in the Southwest, where it succeeded well the last unfavorable summers; late, ripening with Goethe, more than a week after Concord.

SMALL FRUITS.

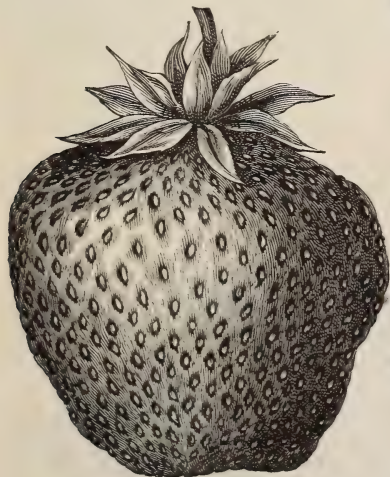
The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants etc. ripening from the 10th of May until Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of all the Small Fruits in the Month of May comes the beautiful and wholesome appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in three feet rows, fifteen inches apart for field culture; and fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover early in the Spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade a light dressing of manure.

Varieties marked "P." are Pistillate, and need some perfect blossom variety every three or four rows.



BUBACH.

Bubach. No. 5. (P.) A wonderful berry in vigor of plant and yield of fruit even under careless culture. The fruit is in many instances enormous, and the average is large and handsome. It is exceedingly productive and very valuable for a near by market. Midseason.

Crawford. From Ohio, and the originator thus describes it: "The plant is very large and stocky, dark green, and free from defects. It has a perfect berry and is a good bearer. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat irregular at first, but never combed. Color bright glossy red, and lighter within. The flesh is firm and of excellent quality."

Cinderella. A splendid early variety, berries large, conical and regular, bright glossy scarlet; firm, of excellent flavor. Plant usually vigorous and healthy.

Captain Jack. A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive. Berries large handsome and solid.

Cumberland Triumph. A magnificent variety, berries immense; fine, perfect form and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and moderately productive.

Crescent Seedling. (P) Medium; conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry. Has been shipped 200 miles without changing color. It is astonishing in its productiveness, yielding, it is claimed, 10,000 quarts to the acre. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground, to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

Charles Downing. Large, conical; crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive.

Eureka. (P). Originated in 1883, with Mr. Geo. Townsend, of Ohio, who describes it as: "Plant vigorous; of medium size, very prolific; large berry, of good quality, firm and of good shape, medium to late in ripening, pistillate flower, of easy

culture, withstanding drough and heat admirably well, combining the desirable qualities of a profitable market berry." Midseason to late.

Haverland. (P.) Profitable by reason of its productiveness and earliness, but it is hardly firm enough for distant shipment. Requires deep, heavy soil. Plant exceedingly vigorous and healthy; fruit large, handsome and good, though not of the best quality, rather long in shape, and of a bright glossy crimson. Early.

Jewell. (P.) Origin, Connecticut; season medium; size large; color bright red, changing to crimson when ripe. Wonderfully productive, being of better quality than the Sharpless, and at the same time very firm. Pistillate. New

Jessie. Originated in Wisconsin, very hardy, strong grower. The berry is of good size, moderately firm, similar to Crescent in that respect and of a better quality. It is wonderfully productive and is warmly praised.

James Vick. A seedling of Captain Jack, by Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Missouri. Should be grown in hills.

Jersey Queen. The berry is very large, broadly conical, and the color a fine shade of scarlet. The flesh is firm and melting, and is full of rich vinous juice, with a deliciously spicy aroma. Late, productive and a stocky grower.

Miner's Prolific. Somewhat similar to Charles Downing, but is larger; darker in color and its foliage does not burn, but is clean and healthy. Berries are of irregular shape, ridged and furrowed, of a mild, pleasant flavor, but soft for distant shipment; very productive; midseason.

May King. Strongly resembles Crescent, of which it is a seedling, both in fruit and plant, with the same rampant growth, clean foliage and remarkable productiveness. It differs, however, in having a perfect blossom, additional firmness and ripens some days later. Berry of the color and size of its parent, and of the same bright showy appearance. One of the best standard early sorts and valuable for market.

Manchester. (P.) Size large, color scarlet, flesh pink, firm but melting, with a rich sub-acid juice, and a decided aromatic flavor; robust and very productive; quality very good to best.

Mt. Vernon. A large late very productive variety; a strong, healthy grower, with strong fruit stalks; fruit conical, bright red, uniformly large, and of excellent quality.



MICHEL'S EARLY STRAWBERRY.

Michel's Early. Michel's Early is the earliest of all good and reliable strawberries. It is two weeks earlier and is as productive as the Crescent; a perfect bloomer; size above medium to large and very uniform, never running to small buttons; color beautifully scarlet; shaped handsomely conical, never irregular and shapeless; similar to the Wilson; quality very fine—pronounced by all who have tested it to be the finest—possessing the flavor of the wild strawberry; plant very vigorous and healthy, making numerous strong and deep-rooted plants; foliage on long stems and very large, with never a trace of rust or blight, retaining its green lustre all winter. It is a true iron-clad.

Parry. A seedling of Jersey Queen and very similar, but possesses a perfect flower. The fruit is uniformly large in size, beautiful, moderately firm and of good quality. Plant strong, vigorous and productive. Requires good soil and generous culture. Brings a high price in market by reason of its fine appearance. Early to medium.

Sucker State. Fruit medium to large; regular shaped, conical; color somewhat like Cumberland Triumph, but darker and more brilliant. Decidedly one of the finest market berries.

Sharpless. This is one of the very best varieties in certain soils. Large in size, delicious flavor, good bearer, bright color. Specimens exhibited weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and measured seven inches in circumference.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) A variety that is very likely to supercede the Crescent, which it rivals in yield and excels in size, beauty and firmness. Quality pleasant, sub-acid, good. The plant is a vigorous grower with bright healthy foliage. One of the few new sorts that has sustained the claims made for it by its introducers, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the best market berries. Early.

Windsor Chief. (P.) A seedling of Champion, which it resembles very much in fruit and foliage, but berries are larger and much finer flavored.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated, is quite profitable.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field rows seven feet apart, four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following Spring within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine. An enormous producer; berry beautiful, highly colored and firm. The most valuable red raspberry for transporting long distances, and brings a high price in market.

Cuthbert. A variety of the greatest excellence. One of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous and enormously productive; berries are large, conical, rich, crimson, very handsome and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, best; commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until others are gone.

Hansell. (The Earliest). Originated in Burlington County, New Jersey, and in 1880 was ripe 4th day of June; and in 1881, ripe June 11th, being fully ten days to two weeks ahead of all others, thus commanding the highest price in market.

Marlboro. A fine scientific hybrid, between seedling of the Old English "Globe," and Hudson River Antwerp, and the Highland Hardy, of the sixth generation.

Philadelphia. This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable red raspberries for market now under cultivation in the East, where it succeeds, but is too tender for the West. The fruit is of the largest size and presents a fine appearance, even after it has been transported a long distance to market.



CUTHBERT.

Superb. An excellent early variety, originated at Burlington, New Jersey, by J. Churchman, and pronounced a great acquisition where known.

✓ **Thwack.** This new variety appears to be gaining favor. The canes are short — $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, are as hardy as the hardiest, producing large crops of beautiful fruit; very firm, rendering it one of the best for shipping.

✓ **Turner.** A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety known.

✓ **Thompson's Early Prolific.** An extra early variety, which has already shown its value by its early season of ripening, great productiveness and vigor of plant. It is admirably adapted for planting at the South, where it succeeds splendidly, being one of the very few, and the best, red raspberries that can be satisfactorily grown there.

BLACKCAPS.

Earhart. Similar in a general way to the old Ohio Everbearing with which it has proved almost if not identical. Its chief value lies in its continuing to bear until frost.

✓ **Gregg.** The leading late blackcap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth and, under good culture, very productive. Berries are large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It requires a good strong soil to produce the best results and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters. Not the least of its many merits is its value for evaporating as it is said to give more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety. It is by far the best late blackcap we have and the largest of any.

Johnston's Sweet. This is the sweetest raspberry grown; takes less sugar either for the table or for canning or evaporating, than any other sort. The flavor is delicious; it is a great bearer, nearly equal in size to Gregg.

Hopkins. Resembles somewhat, in fruit and cane, the old Mammoth Cluster, but an improvement upon it. Nearly as early as Doolittle, very much larger and of

fine quality. Canes very vigorous; healthy and productive. One of the best early black caps and worthy of a place in all collections.

✓ **Mammoth Cluster.** A well-known old variety, yet retained for its high quality and productiveness. Rich and juicy with much bloom; canes strong and vigorous. Medium to late.

✓ **Ohio.** Highly esteemed for drying; plant hardy and prolific; fruit of good size and quality.

✓ **Shaffer's Colossal.** This is described as "the largest" raspberry in the world, and as hardy as the Turner; it is of the class called hybrids by some; color of a purplish hue; ripens late.

✓ **Souhegan.** A variety of the most positive value, of excellent quality, about as large as the Gregg, and astonishingly prolific, exceeding in this respect any raspberry known; a perfect iron clad in hardness and extremely early; at least two weeks earlier than the Doolittle.

✓ **Tyler Raspberry.** This is remarkable for its great productiveness, earliness, good size, extreme hardness and good flavor, and is also one of the best sorts for evaporating or drying purposes.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the current. The surest method to prevent mildew, is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure that the ground is under-drained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.

✓ **Downing.** Origin Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive.

✓ **Houghton's Seedling.** A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red; tender and very good; very valuable.

✓ **Mountain Seedling.** A strong grower and heavy bearer, berries very large, dark red, smooth; a profitable variety.

✓ **Smith's Improved.** From Vermont. Large oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good; vigorous grower.

✓ **Oregon.** Fruit very large, roundish, firm, juicy; good; skin pale green, hairy; a very early bearer and the most prolific of any in our grounds. (New).

✓ **Transparent.** Origin Ohio; new, large and handsome; almost transparent; flesh tender and inviting; plant moderately vig-

orous; growth varying; very productive; one of the best.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are Crown Bob (red) and White Smith (greenish white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

Crown Bob. Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first class.

Industry. A new variety of foreign origin, productive of exceedingly large fruit of dark red color, hairy, and of delicious quality. Highly recommended both in this country and Europe.

White Smith. Fruit large, roundish oblong; flavor first rate.

DEWBERRY.



✓ **Lucretia.** The finest of its class we have yet seen and the first one of several that has proved valuable. The fruit is enormous, luscious and handsome. It is entirely hardy everywhere, a healthy, strong-grower and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit.

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants must be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two year or strong one year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches in the row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in, with two or three inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Victoria The best for market and garden.

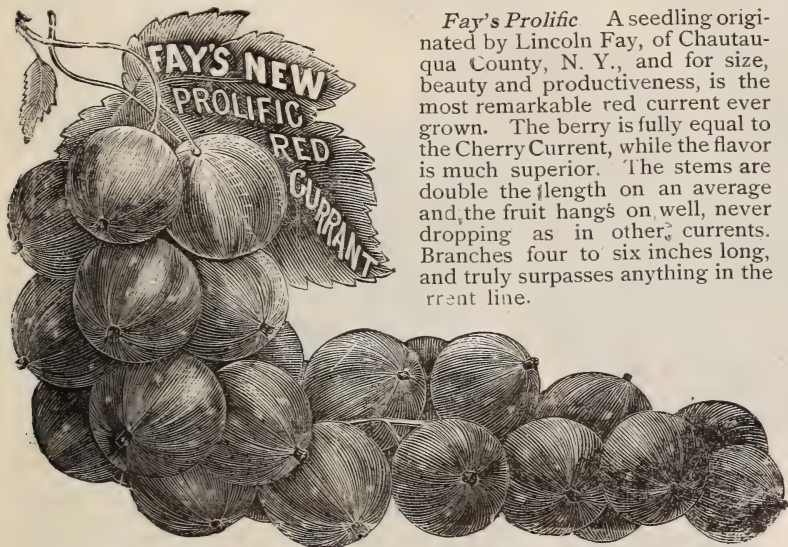
CURRANTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Current. An easy method of destroying the currant worm is by the use of powdered White Hellebore (*Veratrum Album*).

Set four feet apart in rich ground. To cultivate successfully at the West, in our hot suns, they should be planted on the north side of a fence or buildings, where they will be partially shaded, and where cultivated in open ground, very heavily mulched with coarse manure, straw or litter. Always plant on a northern exposure, if possible, in well drained but moist soil; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

Black Naples Much larger than Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

Cherry. The largest of all the red currants; berries sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.



Fay's Prolific A seedling originated by Lincoln Fay, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., and for size, beauty and productiveness, is the most remarkable red current ever grown. The berry is fully equal to the Cherry Current, while the flavor is much superior. The stems are double the length on an average and the fruit hangs on well, never dropping as in other currents. Branches four to six inches long, and truly surpasses anything in the current line.

La Versailles. Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest: and best and should be in every collection.

Lee's Prolific. A new English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower, and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Red Dutch. An old variety, excellent and well known.

Victoria. Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.

White Dutch. An excellent and well known sort.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts; very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage; very productive.

White Goindoin. A large, light colored sort; sweet vigorous and productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

Culture.—Many kinds of Blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for Raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows eight feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture plant rows five feet apart and plant three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.



✓ **Early Harvest.** By far the earliest Blackberry. Medium size; color jet black; fine flavor; desirable for home use or market.

✓ **Erie.** The only large Blackberry with an iron-clad cane. In addition to great hardihood and colossal size, it is among the first to ripen; of strong growth; very vigorous and exceedingly prolific.

✓ **Freed Blackberry.** Originated in Ohio; very hardy; immensely productive, and has never been known to rust.

✓ **Kittatinny.** Commences to ripen after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black; and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit; plants liable to mildew.

✓ **Lawton.** Fruit is very large and black, and of excellent quality, an abundant bearer.

✓ **Snyder.** Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; most prolific blackberry grown.

✓ **Stones Hardy Blackberry.** Is a chance seedling which originated near

ocford, Ill. R. It is an upright and vigorous grower, the wood is stocky, short jointed, ripens early, turns dark red, and is very hardy. The berry is black and glossy when ripe, and has a delicious flavor. It commences to ripen its fruit about five days earlier than the Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer. The fruit is well protected by the thick, healthy foliage.

Thompson's Early Mammoth. Described by the originator thus: "The fruit is large and glossy, holds its color for a long time after being picked; fruit sweet—core melting in the mouth; an immense bearer. For hardiness would state it has stood the last five years without any protection of any kind and not injured." The introducer adds: "It is fully as large as Wilson's Early, two or three days earlier, and immensely productive."

Taylor. One of the largest Blackberries grown; fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.

Wilson's Early. Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive; ripens the whole crop nearly together.

Wachusett Thornless. Was found growing wild on Monadock Mountain. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy, and *almost free from thorns*. Those who have cultivated thorny kinds must admit that this variety, which bears a good crop of berries, does well in any soil, and is free from thorns, cannot fail to be a great acquisition.

Wilson Jr. A pedigree Blackberry from Wilson's Early; need protection in the winter.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country, are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our standpoint, there is no greater influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection.

A tree of almost any kind is a beautiful object; an ample and well-developed tree, in a natural or in a cultivated state, invariably excites our admiration; a group of trees is still more interesting. In planting ornamental trees there is opportunity for the display of much skill and taste; but, without much experience or a cultivated taste in tree planting, one can seldom go so far astray in the right performance of the work, that nature itself will not, by the efforts of a few years' growth, harmonize incongruities, modify false groupings, and mould all into a scene of beauty. The necessity or the opportunity to plant trees is seldom absent, and by the practice of this work, we benefit ourselves and others for the present and in the future. The number and the variety of hardy trees suitable to plant in this climate are now great, and increasing, and few are aware of the many beautiful features they present.

Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent, the consumption of fuel; they make the out-buildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

The varieties herein described can be relied upon as suitable for nearly every part of the country; some few kinds, however, are tender in the higher latitudes.

AILANTUS, Celestial Tree. GLANDULOŒA. From Japan; a lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage.

ALDER, Alnus. EUROPEAN. (Glutinosa). A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

Imperix Cut Leaved. (Lasciniata Imperialis). A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut-leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. New.

Lasciniata. CUT-LEAVED ALDER. From Northern France. A very ornamental variety, with dark green and deeply serrated foliage.

Almond. LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING. (Amygdalus). A beautiful little tree which bears a profusion of double rose-colored blossoms in the early Spring.

APPLE, Malus. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING. *Spectabilis*. Very showy and ornamental; beautiful double rose-colored flowers.

ASH, Fraxinus. European. (*Excelsior*). A lofty tree, with pinnate foliage and spreading head.

GOLD BARKED. *Aurea*. Growth irregular; very ornamental in winter.

FLOWERING. *Oraus Europæens*. A very ornamental dwarf tree; flower fringe like, greenish white, early in June; in large clusters on end of the branches.

WILLOW-LEAVED. *Sa icifolia*. A rapid, stout growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves; very ornamental.

AUCUBA-LEAVED. *Aucubæfolia*. A fine tree, with gold-blotched leaves.

White Ash. A good sized tree, with straight trunk and feathery foliage.

BEECH, Fagus. LACINTA. *Cut-Leaved*. Foliage deeply and finely cut.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *Purpurea*. A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in Autumn. A very striking contrast with ornamental trees.

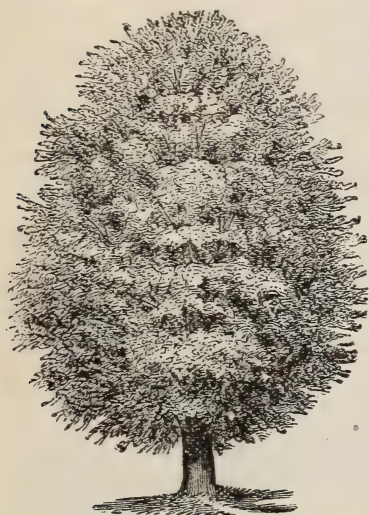
FERN-LEAVED. *Heterophylla*. Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage. One of the finest lawn trees.

AMERICAN. *Fagus ferruginea*. Our native sort, well known. One of the most picturesque of round-headed trees.

Birch. *European White*. (*Betula alba*). A well known tree, with graceful airy foliage, and silvery white bark; very desirable for the lawn, either as a single specimen or in contrast with other trees in a group.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *Folius purpurea*. A very desirable novelty. With the habit of the Birches, it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

PYRAMIDALIS. Silvery white bark, with elegant pyramidal habits, like Lombardy Poplar.



BEECH.

Catalpa. *Speciosa*. A variety originating at the West, more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringafolia*) and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

SYRINGAFOLIA. A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

Teas: Japanese Hybrid. This is a cross between Catalpa Speciosa and the Japanese Kaempferii, and in vigorous upright growth it surpasses either; it has large luxuriant foliage, and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots, and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth, it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured twenty-five degrees or more below zero.

Chestnut American. (*Castanea Americana*). A well-known forest and nut-bearing tree; of great value for ornamental purposes. This tree is now receiving great attention, and being widely and extensively planted for profit as well as ornament.

Cypress. DECIDUOUS OR SOUTHERN CYPRESS. A beautiful stately tree, with small, elegant ewe-like foliage.

Cherry. FLORE ALBA PLENO. *Large Double Flowering Cherry.* At the period of flowering a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and to present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety deserving of wide dissemination. May.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus Florida.* White or Large Flowering Dogwood. Although this beautiful small tree is justly esteemed for its large, showy flowers in the Spring and its deep scarlet berries and foliage in the Fall, we believe it will yet be more called for, though the present demand is large.

ELM. *Ulmus. American White, Americana.* The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

CAMPESTRIS. *English.* More upright and compact habit than American, also, the leaves are smaller and more numerous.

PURPLE. A beautiful variety, leaves of rich, purple color when young.

SCOTCH OR WYCH. *Montana.* A fine spreading tree of rapid growth, foliage large.

SUBEROSA, Cork-barked. Bark becomes covered with a fine dense cork with deep fissures.

Honey Locust. THREE-THORNED ACACIA. *Gleditschia Triacanthus.* A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

HORSE CHESTNUT, Esculus. ALBA PLENA. *Double White.* A superb variety with large spikes of handsome, double flowers.

Common or White Flowering Hypocastanum. A very beautiful, well known tree, with round dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early Spring.

GLABRA. *Buckeye.* Similar to the Common with small fruit and yellowish flowers.

RED FLOWERING. *Rubicunda.* Not so rapid a grower as the White; foliage of a dark green, and blooms earlier. A very showy tree.

Hornbeam. EUROPEAN; WATER BEECH. (*Carpinus Betula*). A small sized tree, somewhat resembling the Beech; very hardy and quite ornamental. Makes an excellent and very ornamental hedge. The leaves generally remain on during the Winter, which is quite a feature.

Judas Tree or Red Bud. AMERICAN. A very ornamental small tree, native of the Western States, which in the early Spring, before the leaves appear, is covered with delicate pink flowers. "Nothing can be more beautiful in April or May than a large, round headed Red Bud, covered with its beautiful flowers, before the bursting of a single leaf."

EUROPEAN, ROSE-COLORED. *Silisqueastrum roseum.* Similar to the preceding, but with darker foliage and deeper colored flowers.

Kentucky Coffee Tree. A unique and beautiful tree; leaves in tufts, flowers white, borne in loose spikes in early Summer, succeeded by brown pods, which contain six or seven large gray seeds.

KELREUTERIA. *Paniculata.* From China. A hardy small tree, with fine lobed leaves, and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in Autumn to a fine yellow. One of the most desirable trees, particularly valuable for its brilliant, golden blossoms, which are produced so late in the season, when few, if any, trees are in bloom.

Larch. EUROPEAN. A beautiful tree, having the advantage of being so hardy that it will thrive in any soil. The foliage is of agreeable light green hue, soft and graceful; the branches are drooping and slender, leaves needle-shaped, like a Fir Tree. It is sure to please.

Laburnum. ENGLISH, OR GOLDEN CHAIN. One of the most ornamental of small trees, with smooth, shining foliage, and bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms, produced in beautiful hanging clusters.

Liquidambar. *Sweet Gum.* A stately tree with star-shaped leaves, which change to a dark crimson in the Fall. It has also corky bark.

Linden. AMERICAN BASSWOOD. *Tilia Americana*. A fine native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN; LIME, *Tilia Europea*. This variety generally grows regular and conical, and when planted by itself it develops finely. In such a situation, with its branches sweeping the ground, it becomes one of the most beautiful objects which a single tree is capable of forming.



WHITE LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN.

WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED, *Argentea*. A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

RUBRA. Red-twigged European Linden. A fine variety with blood-red branches.

Magnolia, *Acuminata*. Cucumber Tree; one of the largest growing of the species. It forms a fine pyramidal-shaped tree. The flowers are yellowish white, medium sized appearing in June. The fruit when green resembles a small cucumber; but when ripe it is of a deep scarlet.

Conspicua, Chinese White Magnolia. A high prized species, on account of its large white flowers, which come before the leaves in spring.

Glaucæ, Sweet White Magnolia. Everywhere esteemed for the delicious fragrance of its white flowers, which are produced through May and June.

Lenne's. (*M. Lennei*). This is a variety of the greatest beauty. Flowers large, of a deep crimson purple color, really magnificent; the tree is of a very vigorous habit, foliage very large and showy. After the first blooming the flowers are produced in small quantities at intervals during the Summer.

Purpurea, Purple Magnolia. A large, shrub-like species, producing light purple blossoms very early in Spring.

Tripetala, Umbrella Tree. One of the most esteemed and useful trees. It forms a small, or at most a medium sized tree; has large, fresh, green looking foliage; large, white flowers, and brilliant scarlet fruit in August. It has also clean, smooth bark.

MAPLE, *Acer*, Ash Leaved, *Negundo*. A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green permeated foliage and spreading head; very hardy, excellent for avenues.

Wier's Cut-Leaved, *Laciniata*. A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance; should be in every collection.

Sycamore, *Pseudo Platanus*. A large noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage; a free grower and very desirable as a shade tree.

Norway, *Platanoides*. A distant foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green. Probably the best Maple in cultivation.

Purple Leaved, *Purpurea*. One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all; leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy and should be in every collection.

Scarlet, *Rubrum*. A rapid growing tree, with red flowers very early in the spring.

Silver Leaved *A. dasycarpum*. One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.

Sugar or Rock, *Saccharinum*. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

MOUNTAIN ASH. *European, Sorbus aucuparia*. A very beautiful tree of medium size, with an erect stem, smooth bark and round head; covered during the Fall and Winter with bright scarlet berries; universally admired.

Oak Leaved, *S. quercifolia*. A handsome tree of erect habit and rich green foliage, deeply lobed; very hardy and desirable.

MULBERRY. White, *Morus alba*. A small sized tree of slender but very rapid growth; produces fruit of pinkish white color.

Russian. Similar to the white; very hardy.

**PEACH. Double Red Flowering,
Double White Flowering,
Double Camelia Flowering. }** Beautiful flowering varieties.

Blood Leaved. A variety with foliage as dark as the Purple-leaved Beech—a very curious tree.

PLUM. Purple Leaved, *Prunus Pissardii*. New; a very remarkable and beautiful new plant, with black bark and dark purple leaves—as dark as those of the Purple Beach and remaining *very constant* until late in the Fall; the new growth is especially bright. The fruit is also red and said to be very good. This tree will undoubtedly be a great acquisition.

PERSIMMON TREE, *Diospyros Virginica*. A small tree with pleasing, shining foliage, and well-known fruit. Should be in all good collections.

POPLAR. **Silver Leaved**; **Abele**, *Populus alba*. A tree of remarkably rapid growth. At a distance the white under surface of the leaves, turned up to the wind, gives it somewhat the aspect of a tree covered with white blossoms.

Balsam, *P. balsamifera*. Of very rapid growth; large glossy leaves.

Carolina Poplar. Of good form and robust growth, and desirable where a very large tree is required.

Lombardy Poplar. This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. It is largely used in planting.

SALISBURIA, *Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo*. **Adiantifolia**. A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

THORN, *Cratægus*. **Double White**, *Oxyacantha Plena*. Has small, double white flowers.

Double Scarlet, *Coccinea*, *fl. pl.* A fine variety; flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double and considered larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

"Paul's New Double." This is a new sort and the best. Flowers in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep rich crimson.

TULIP TREE. *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large, tulip-like flowers.

WILLOW. **Rosemary Leaved**, *Silix rosmarinifolia*. Leaves long, silvery white; branches stiff, covered with a whitish down. The general appearance is very effective and pretty.

YELLOW WOOD. *Virgilia*, *Lutea*. The most beautiful of all the leguminous or pea-blossom trees; very desirable for a single lawn tree; produces panicles fifteen inches or more in length, of delicately fragrant, creamy-white flowers; bark smooth and polished; leaves remarkable for their purity of color.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

ASH, *Fraxinus*. **European Weeping**, *Excelsior Pendula*. The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Lentiscus Leaved Weeping, *Lentiscifolia Pendula*. Fine glossy foliage; small leaves; dark colored bark, with slender, drooping branches. Makes an elegant tree.

BEECH. **Weeping**, *Pendula*. Originated in Belgium. Remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree, of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage of wonderful grace and beauty.

BIRCH, *Betula*. **Cut Leaved Weeping**. *Lasciniata Pendula*. An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety and worthy a place on every lawn.

Elegans Pendula. A new sort from Europe; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow.



CUT LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH



TEA'S WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.



Young's Weeping, Pendula Youngii. This variety is of a beautiful, pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shaped and very pretty. As a small weeping ornamental tree it has no equal. It is a decided acquisition.

Cornus var. Pendula, Weeping Dogwood. This well known weeper was found wild in Maryland. As with the common one it also has handsome flowers, scarlet fruit and foliage in the fall, together with a pendulous growth, which soon reaches the ground. It differs from almost all other weepers in having an upright central shoot from which pendulous side branches emerge as it grows.

ELM, Ulmus. Pendula, Camperdown. Its vigorous, irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed; the finest Weeping Elm.

LINDEN, OR LIME TREE, Tilia. *White-Leaved Weeping, Alba Pendula.* A fine tree, large leaves and drooping branches.

MOUNTAIN ASH, Pyrus. Weeping, Aucuparia pendula. A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

MULLBERRY. Tea's Weeping Russian, M. Siberica pendula. A graceful and beautiful, hardy tree, forming a perfect, umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small, lobed and of a delightful, fresh, glossy green. The tree is exceedingly hardy and of rapid growth and abundant foliage. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting and susceptible of being trained into almost any shape.

POPLAR, Populus. *Large Leaved Weeping, Gradidentata.* A variety having when grafted high, long slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated.

WILLOW, Salix, Weeping Babylonica. Our common and well known weeping willow.

American Weeping, American pendula. An American dwarf, slender, branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more ornamental than the *Babylonica*.

Kilmarnock Weeping, Caprera pendula. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit, and said to be perfectly hardy in the Northwest.

EVERGREEN TREES.

In most parts of the North-west and West, where none of the broad-leaved evergreen trees thrive, the only relief in the Winter landscape from bare stems and boughs and leafless branches, is afforded by the Coniferous Evergreens. The Pines, Spruces, Firs, Junipers and others give a tone of warmth and verdure during the dull season that lead our thoughts forward to the time of swelling buds and singing birds. The trees should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development, and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor Vites, Junipers, Dwarf Pines, *Retinisporas* and *Cypresses*, on account of their small size, are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species and varieties of Pines, Spruces and Firs look well on small grounds while the trees are young; therefore for the sake of variety, they can be planted on such places in connection with the smaller evergreens, with a view of cutting them out when they meet each other.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the Spring. They can also be planted safely *very early* in the Fall. The soil to receive them should be made mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

Arbor Vitæ. *American, or White Cedar.* (*Thuja occidentalis*). This is one of the finest small-sized evergreen trees. One of the best and most available of the evergreens for screens. It is a native of the coldest part of the country, and there are few places where it will not thrive.

Compacta. **Parson's.** Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

Ericoides. Heath-leaved; of low, dwarfish habit, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp-pointed foliage.

Pyramidalis. The most beautiful of all Arbor Vitæ, having dark green compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Siberian. (*T. Siberica*). Grows slower and more compactly than the American, of which it is a variety; foliage thicker, more luxuriant, and keeps its color well in Winter; perfectly hardy; one of the most desirable and useful evergreen trees in this climate.

Tom Thumb. A very dwarf variety, resembles *T. ericoides* in its foliage.

Hovey's Golden. (*T. Hoveyi*). A native variety with fine foliage, bright yellow green color; quite hardy, distinct and beautiful. This is a seedling of the American Arbor Vitæ, and inherits its hardy constitution.

Golden. **Aurea.** A beautiful variety of the Chinese, compact and globular in form; color a lively, yellowish green.

Aurea. (*Douglas' New Golden Arbor Vitæ*). Golden foliage.

Globosa. Globe-headed Arbor Vitæ. Originated at Philadelphia. Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable.

Rollinson's Golden. (Elegantissima). A new golden variety, very bright and distinct, bears the hot weather without fading. Not entirely hardy.

FIR. Picea. Balsam or American Silver. Balsamea. A very regular symmetrical tree assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Juniper. Virginian. Red Cedar. (Juniperus Virginiana). A well-known tree; its form is usually compact and conical; very hardy and ornamental.

Juniper Juniperus. Glaciosa. Red Cedar. The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, renders it very distinct and desirable.

Hibernica. Irish Juniper. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical, outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable:

Suecica. Swedish Juniper. A small-sized, handsome pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.

Reevesi. A beautiful form of the Chinese. Tree of fine habit with the branches somewhat drooping and spreading. Exceedingly hardy and very ornamental.

Savin. Sabina. A low spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape and made very ornamental.

Pine. Austrian or Black. (Pinus Austriaca). A rapid growing species, with long, stiff, dark green leaves, very hardy.

Scotch. (P. Sylvestris). Also very rapid in its growth. "A dark, tall evergreen," with bluish foliage and rugged shoots; hardy and grows well even on the poorest soils.

White Strobis. The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Lofty Bhotan or Himalayan. (excelsa). Leaves long, very slender and drooping, resembling those of the White Pine, but longer; timber soft, white and compact. Quite hardy.

Mountain or Dwarf. (Pumilio). A very distinct species; leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow large, but spreads over the ground generally assuming a globular form; very dense; fine for evergreen shrubbery.

Massoniana. Resembles the Ponderosa, has proved very hardy and is very beautiful.

Rigaensis. A species of the Scotch Pine, but more symmetrical and compact; vigorous and hardy.

Ponderosa. Heavy wooded; this is also a noble tree, attaining the height of 100 feet, found abundantly on the Northwest coast of America and California.

RETINOSPORA. Japanese Cypress. A genus similar to Cupressus. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Whenever they can be preserved they will amply repay the effort made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for indoor culture in pots.

Retinospora Squarrosa. A small-sized tree with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green foliage.

Aurea. Similar in character to the above, with foliage distinctly marked with golden yellow.

Plumosa. A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

Lawson's Cypress. A most desirable tree from California, with elegant drooping branches, and feathery foliage; of a dark, glossy green hue. Not hardy here.



IRISH JUNIPER.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

color. "It looks," she writes, "as if a soft, blue powder had fallen upon its deep needles; or as if a bluish hoar frost, which must melt at noon, were resting upon it." Beautiful in color and outline, and hardy, it is a valuable acquisition. Very rare.

Hemlock Spruce. Common Hemlock. (*A. Canadensis*). When finely grown almost the handsomest of all evergreens, with delicate, dark, glossy foliage, and drooping branches; when old, it loses its conical shape, and assumes irregular and picturesque forms. Should be transplanted young.

Yew—English. (*Taxus baccata*). The Yews are remarkable principally for their glossy, dark green foliage; requires a shady and sheltered location; can hardly be grown in the West

SPRUCE. Abies. Norway Excelsa. A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

American White, Alba. A tall tree, with compact branches and light green foliage.

Nigro-Black Spruce. A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves.

Blue Spruce. (*A. pungens*). This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and North-west with perfect success, enduring a temperature of thirty degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful of all the Spruces. Miss Bird, in her "Ladys' Life in the Rocky Mountains," mentions it as the most attractive tree she has seen, beautiful alike in shape and

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Azalea—Mollis. A beautiful species recently brought from Japan. It has fine large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow. Requires some protection.

Nudiflora. (Swamp Honeysuckle). A beautiful native species, bearing handsome, showy, pink flowers early in the Spring.

ALTHEA or Rose of Sharon. Hibiscus. These are fine shrubs and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall, when nearly all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation.

Double Lilac, Paeoniflora. Very handsome and double lilac flowering.

Double Purple, Purpurea. Double, reddish purple; fine.

Double Red, Ruba Plena. Double red flowers.

Totus Albus. Double white, with pink center.

Variegated Leaved Double Purple. A very showy kind, distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow, flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

ALMOND, Amygdalus. Dwarf Double Rose-flowering, *Pumila Rosea*. A beautiful shrub, with small, double, rosy blossoms.

Dwarf Double White Flowering. *Pumila Alba*.

ANEMONE, JAPONICA. *Alba.* A very desirable, thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant. Grows about 18 inches high. Flowers two inches in diameter. Blooms in the Fall. Very beautiful for cemetery plots.

Berberry, *Berberis.* Common European. Vulgaris. Red fruited.

Purple Leaved, *Purpurea.* An interesting and beautiful variety, with violet purple leaves and fruit.

CALYCANTHUS, Sweet Scented Shrub or Allspice. *Floridus.* Sweet-scented shrub. An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of a peculiar chocolate color.

CURRENT. *Ribes,* Crimson Flowering, *Sanguineum.*

Yellow Flowering, *Aureum.*

Daphne, *Mecereum* Pink, *Mezereum.* Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

TRAILING, *Coneorum.* A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose color.

DEUTZIA, Slender Branched *Gracilis.* A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in the Winter.

Crenata **Flora Plena.** Similar in growth and habit as the above; white, tinged with rose.

CANDIDISSIMA. Double white flowering. One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

"Pride of Rochester." A new variety raised from *Deutzia crenata flora plena*, and producing large, double, white flowers; the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. We regard it as a charming acquisition.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus,* *Mascula* *Variegata.* Leaves striped with pale yellow or white; very beautiful.

Cornelian Cherry, *Mascula.* Bright yellow flowers in May.

Red Branched, *Sanguinea.* Very conspicuous and ornamental in Winter, on account of its blood-red bark.

EUONYMUS. Burning Bush—Strawberry Tree. A very ornamental and showy shrub, the chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose colored; planted with a background of evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

Latifolius. Broad Leaved Euonymus. Forms a tree 10 to 20 feet high. Fruit large, and of a deep blood red color. A very ornamental species.

Europaeus, *European Euonymus.* Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose colored.

FILBERT, *Purple* Leaved, *Corylus.* A vigorous shrub with large, deep purple leaves; very ornamental; produces good fruit.

FORSYTHIA, *Viridissima.* Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in Spring. A fine, hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China.

HALESIA, Silver Bell. Produces in the Spring very pretty white, bell-shaped and drooping flowers, somewhat resembling those of the Fuchsia.

HONEYSUCKLE, Upright. *Lenicera.* *Red Tartarian.* A well known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

White Tartarian. Like the preceding, but has dull, white flowers.

HYDRANGEA, *paniculata grandiflora.* A fine shrub of recent introduction, bearing in August and September, large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses. To produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the Spring, and the ground enriched.

OTAKSA, *Japonica* var. *Otaksa.* This is another new variety; foliage a beautiful dark green; flowers rose colored, borne in immense panicles and in great profusion; requires some protection in Winter.



HYDRANGEA.

JASMINUM, Jessamine. Nudiflorum. A shrub with long, slender branches and small deep green leaves; has a profusion of richly scented yellow flowers through spring and summer.

LILAC, *Syringa persica*. Persian Lilac. Native of Persia. From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Common White Lilac. Cream colored flowers.

Common Purple, *Vulgaris purpurea*. Bluish Purple flowers.

OLIVE, Russian. The Russian Olive was first introduced into this country from Northern Russia by the Menonites. It has proven itself hardy in every respect and is much admired and highly recommended by those who know it best. It is covered with most fragrant bloom during the months of May and June. Leaves of whitish cast, or silver nature.

PLUM, *Prunus*. Flowering, *Trilobata*. Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, closely set along the slender branches, and appearing early in Spring. A very desirable addition to early shrubs, and becoming very popular.

PURPLE FRINGE, Smoke Tree, *Rhus Continus*. A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers; desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

PRIVET, Common, *Ligustrum* } *vulgare*. Has delicate foliage, pretty white flowers, and bunches of black berries; in warmer climates it is an evergreen; the leaves hang on very late. A valuable hedge plant.

QUINCE, Japan, *Cydonia Japonica*. *Scarlet*. An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early Spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

Blush Japan, Alba. A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and blush flowers.

SNOWBERRY, *Symphora raumosa*. A very pretty shrub, with clusters of rose colored flowers early in the Spring, followed by waxy white berries, which hang on all Winter.

SPIRÆA, Meadow Sweet. The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

Aristifolia. White-beam Tree-leaved Spiræa. An elegant species from North West America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in June.

Billardi. Billard's Spiræa. Rose colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Crenata. Hawthorn-leaved Spiræa. Dwarf habit; flowers dull white. Free bloomer in May.

Callosa. Fortune's Spiræa. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blossoms nearly all summer. Fine.

Callosa Alba. Fortune's Dwarf White Spiræa. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; keeps in flower all summer.

Obovata. Obovate-leaved Spiræa. Small and glossy, toothed leaves, and small spikes of white flowers. July and August.

Plum-leaved, Prunifolia. A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double, like English daisies; very profuse; blooms in April; foliage turns a beautiful bronze color in Autumn.

Reevesii, or Lanceolata. Lance-leaved Spiræa. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers, that cover the whole plant. Blooms in May.

Flore Pleno. Lance-leaved Double Spiræa. A beautiful double-flowering variety.

Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiræa. A very pretty white-flowering variety, with narrow, linear leaves; valuable for forcing; one of the first to flower.



VAN HOUTTEN.

Van Houttei. One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. But recently introduced from France, and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation.

Golden Leaved, Aurea. An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

SYRINGA, Philadelphia. All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

Garland, Coronarius. The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers.

Large Flowered, Grandiflorus. A conspicuous, showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches.

Coronarius, Garland Syringa. A well known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

Flore Pleno, Double-Flowering Syringa. A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

Folius Aureis, Golden-Leaved Syringa. A very pretty dwarf plant, with golden-yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple leaved shrubs.

Tamarix, African, Africana. This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate, small flowers in spikes.



SNOW BALL.

VIBURNUM, Snow Ball, Opulus. A well known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June.

Plicatum, Plicate Tiburnum. A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

WEIGELA, Desboisi. A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling rosea, but flowers much darker. One of the darkest and best.

Hortensis Nivea. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering. Foliage large; habit vigorous. A very profuse bloomer.

Van Hotti. A new variety of vigorous growth, with dark, rich crimson flowers, produced in great abundance. Darker than Desboisi, and a decided acquisition.

Variegated Leaved, Fol. Variegata. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Candida. The best white variety. A large sized shrub of erect, vigorous growth, producing a great profusion of pure white flowers in June and July. Especially valuable, being clear white and a much better grower than Hortensis Nives. A valuable feature of the variety is its continuing to bloom moderately throughout the summer.

WHITE FRINGE, Chionanthus, Virginian, Virginica. One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate, fringe-like white flowers.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

AMPELOPSIS, Veitchii. A miniature foliaged creeper which clings with the tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green shaded with purple, perfectly hardy and colors finely in Autumn.

Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper. A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the Autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome

dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it.

ARISTOLOCHIA, Birthwort. Siphon, Tube Flowered or Dutchman's Pipe. A twining vine of rapid growth, having large dark green leaves, and curious brownish, pipe-shaped bloom.

AKEBIA. *Akebia Quinata*. Of extremely rapid growth, "five-fingered" leaves, plum colored, sweet-scented flowers, which appear in early May.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER. Scarlet, *Radicans*. A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

Large Flowering, Grandiflora. A magnificent vine with large flowers, but not so hardy.

BITTERSWEET. Staff Tree, *Celastrus scandens*. A well known native climber of extraordinary and powerful growth; foliage bright and shining. Its orange-colored seed vessels, displaying their crimson seeds, are quite ornamental in Winter. One of the finest and most luxuriant climbers. Should be largely planted.

CLEMATIS, OR VIRGIN'S BOWER. The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses; some of them, such as our common native sort, (*C. Virginiana*), and the European Virgin's Bower, (*C. flammula*), are quite fragrant, and are particularly attractive on this account. The large-flowered varieties, like the well known *C. Jackmanni*, are extremely showy, and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers: These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars; they are also planted in beds and the stems allowed to run upon the ground, being pegged down to keep them in place, thus producing great masses of bloom, which make a grand appearance, especially when contrasting colors are in proximity. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils. They will make themselves at home in any good garden.

American, Virginiana. One of the most rapid-growing kinds, covered in August with the greatest profusion of pale white flowers, which are succeeded by brown, hairy-like plumes; very beautiful and unique.

Coccinea. Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to October.

European Sweet, C. flammula. The flowers of this variety are very fragrant; requires a slight protection in Winter; very desirable.

Viticella. An old European sort, with small blue flowers on long stems—very hardy and vigorous.

Viticella Flore Pleno. Double flowers.

Vitalba. An old European variety, with small, fragrant, greenish-white flowers—of rapid growth.

CLEMATIS, LARGE FLOWERING. *Duchess of Teck.* Pure white; very delicate and beautiful.

Fairy Queen. Pale flesh color with light pink bar; very attractive.

Fortunei. Flowers White, double and fragrant.

Fair Rosamond. Blush white, with reddish bar.

Henryi. Fine, large, pure white; one of the best.

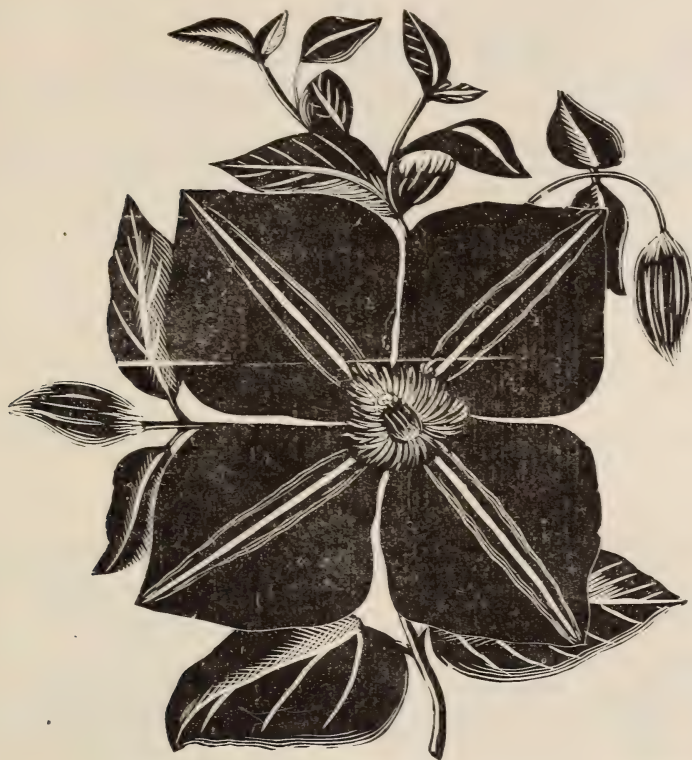
Imperatrice Eugenia. Fine white.

Jackman's, Jackmanni. A very profuse blooming variety, with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet, purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots.

Jackmanni, Alba. A fine variety of the preceding, with pure white flowers.

John Gould, Veitch. Flowers large, double, bright lavender blue.

Star of India. A very showy, very free flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey red bars in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to Oct.



Clematis, Jackmanni. $\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size.

Viticella Major. This is an improved form of the *Viticella*; is a free grower, with flowers of a reddish plum color.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*, Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch, *Belgica*. Blooms all summer; very sweet.

Common Woodbine, Periclymena. A strong rapid grower; flowers very showy; red outside, buff within. June and July.

Chinese Twining Japonica. Holds its foliage nearly all Winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

Canadensis. Canadian Honeysuckle. A very robust, rapid grower, with large glaucous leaves and yellow flowers.

Halliana, Hall's New. Nearly evergreen; flowers pure white, produced abundantly; fragrant like a Jassmine.

Yellow Trumpet, Aurea. A well-known variety, with yellow trumpet flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet, Sempervirens. This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

IVY. Hedera. English, *Helix*. A well-known, old and popular sort.

New Silver-Striped. Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white; very striking.

Variegated-Leaved. *Fol Variegata.* With smaller leaves than the preceding.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in Winter, if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

SILK VINE. *Periploca, Græca.* A graceful, rapid growing vine, with dark, glossy foliage, and velvety brown flowers.

Wistaria, Chinese. *Sinensis.* A most beautiful climber, of rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, when well established makes an enormous growth, is very hardy, and is one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Double Purple Wistaria. *Floer Pleno.* A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and the racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the *Wistaria Sinensis*, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

Chinese White. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

American White. A native seedling; pure white. Bunches short. A free bloomer.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY, Mahonia, Holly Leaved, Aquifolia. A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

BOX, Buxus. Dwarf, *Suffruticosa.* The well known variety used for hedging.

Tree Box. Several sorts.

Rhododendron. These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and like Azalais, are the most effective when grouped. Plant in sheltered locations.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier and our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental Hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs, well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium size plants a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then with a little care, it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a deep, wide trench, and work the soil thoroughly about the roots. Press the ground firmly, and mulch heavily for a distance of two or more feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

Arbor Vitæ. American. This plant is one of the finest of all evergreens for screens. It is very hardy and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management. It soon forms a most beautiful hedge, dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. Even in three or four years very handsome and close hedges can be produced.

Siberian. This variety is admirably adapted for hedges. It is richer in color and more compact in growth than the American; very hardy.

Hovey's. This is a very bright color; almost golden; very hardy and beautiful.

Tom Thumb. Dwarf. Makes exceedingly pretty borders.

Box. Dwarf. This plant is used extensively to form edgings for borders.

Hemlock. Extremely fine and rich colored when once started.

Norway Spruce. Forms a beautiful and desirable screen or shelter, where a rapid and high growth is required, as for sheltering from cold winds, planting on the borders of grounds and plantations of fruit trees, etc.

For shelters, among evergreens, we recommend the Norway Spruce, the Scotch and Austrian Pines.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

Honey Locust. Very hardy and desirable for the North.

Osage Orange. Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

Japan Quince. Unquestionably a fine plant for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

Privet. Plant four inches apart and keep cut back well after the first year; when trained well, is one of the most ornamental hedges for lawns and cemeteries.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, descriptions of which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue:

Purple Berberry, **Roses**, **Altheas**, **Spireas**, **Tartarian**, **Honeysuckle**.

Special List of Trees and Shrubs for Special Purposes.

TREES ADAPTED TO STREETS AND AVENUES.

American Elm.
English Elm.
White-Flowering Horse Chestnut.
American Linden.
European Linden.
Norway Maple.

Silver-Leaved* Maple.
Catalpa.
Sugar Maple.
Lombardy Poplar.
Tulip Tree.
Carolina Poplar.

TREES FOR CITY LOTS OF GREATER OR LESS EXTENT.

Cut-Leaved Alder.
 Catalpa.
 Chionanthus, or White Fringe.
 Dogwood.
 Horse Chestnut.
 Judas Tree, or Red Bud.
 Kœlreuteria.
 Laburnum.
 Lindens, all varieties.

Magnolia.
 Norway Maple.
 Juniper.
 Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.
 Birch—*Elegans Pendula* and *Young's Weeping*.
 Mountain Ash—all varieties.
 Liquid Amber.
 Tulip Tree.

TREES AND SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR CEMETERIES.**DECIDUOUS TREES.**

European Linden.
 Copper-Leaved Beech.
 Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.
 Weeping Elm.
 Weeping Birch—*Elegans Pendula*
Young's Weeping.
 Judas Tree, or Red Bud.
 Kœlreuteria
 Tulip Tree
 Liquid Amber

Laburnum
 Weeping Linden
 Magnolia.
 Weeping Mountain Ash
 Weeping Poplar
 Horse Chestnut
 New American Weeping Willow
 Kilmarnock Weeping Willow
 Wisconsin Weeping Willow
 Weeping Russian Mulberry.

SHRUBS.

Althea—all varieties
 Dwarf-Flowering Almond
 Purple-Leaved Berberry
 Deutzia—all varieties
 Hydrangea *Paniculata Grandiflora*
 Lilacs
 Tree Pæonia
 Syringas

Japan Quince
 Spiræa—all varieties
 Snowball
 Weigela—all varieties
 Hardy Roses
 Clematis—different varieties
 Snowdrop

EVERGREENS.

All varieties except the large growing Pines.

NOTE.—For cemetery ground of large extent, of course the above list may be increased by adding many trees deciduous and evergreen, of larger growth; but for general purposes, this list will be found to contain the most valuable varieties.

SHRUBS,

Remarkable for the color of their foliage or otherwise adapted for massing to produce an effective contrast.

Althea, variegated
 Berberry, purple leaf
 Dogwood, variegated leaf
 Dogwood, variegated leaf, red twig
 Dogwood, sanguinea

Filbert, purple leaf
 Spirea, golden leaf
 Spirea, *Prunifolia*
 Syringa, Philadelphia golden leaf
 Weigela, variegated leaf

ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

Hybrid or Remontant Roses are perfectly hardy, free and constant bloomers, of all shades of colors, from very dark to perfectly white.

To obtain the most satisfactory results they should be planted in rich, deep, well-drained soil, and severely pruned in early spring, before the buds start.

Achille Gonod. Dark crimson red; very large, full and bold Flower.

Abel Carriere. Purplish crimson.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine red, clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

Anne de Diesbach. Carmine, beautiful shade; moderately full, and very large.

Auguste Mie. Clear rosy pink; very large and finely cupped; vigorous, fine.

Baronne de Maynard. Pure white, medium sized flowers; good form; very double and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Beauty of Waltham. Almost full; beautiful bright cherry color.

Baronne Provost. Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Belle of Normandy. Silvery rose color; large, full and globular in form. Extra fine.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance; very beautiful. A good grower.

Coroline de Sansal. Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; magnificent variety; the best rose of its color in the catalogue, surpassing even the Victoria, which is very similar in color; growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant.

Coquette des Alps. White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size. A free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine-rose, lightened with pink; full flowers of medium size, very pretty in bud. This is a decided acquisition; the flowers are the same as in the old variety, except that they are a little smaller, and quite as freely produced; the growth is more vigorous.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Rosy Carmine, purplish edges; showy and very effective.

Doctor Arnal. Bright crimson, fine form, large and double; good grower, free bloomer.

General Washington. Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.

Giant of Battles. Very brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer, and one of the very best.

Glory Lyonnaise. Originated at Lyons, France, and claimed to be a Yellow Hybrid Perpetual. It is described as being clear chrome yellow, with rich, creamy white border; the flowers are large, very full and delightfully sweet.

Hermosa. An excellent Rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; color, beautiful clear rose, a constant bloomer; hardy; one of the best.

Jules Margottin. Light brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

Louis Van Houtte. Beautiful maroon; medium size; full, of fine shape, deliciously perfumed.

Marshal P. Wilde. A fine new rose raised by Ellwager & Barry; resembles Alfred Colomb in color; said to be more vigorous and hardy.



PAUL NEYRON ROSE.

Madame Laffay. Rosy crimson, large and double; one of the oldest and best.



Madame Chas. Wood.

One of the most beautiful Hybrid Perpetual Roses ever introduced. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer.

Madame Victor Verdier. Bright cherry Rose; large, compact and finely cupped; blooms in clusters; a free bloomer.

Marie Bauman. Brilliant carmine crimson. Large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color, good foliage, by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Pius the Ninth. A bright purplish red, changing to violet. Very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid Rose.

Perle des Blanches. Vigorous, very large and full, well formed; white

MADAME CHARLES WOOD.

center, changing to flesh color.

Pierre Notting. Large; very full, globular; dark red or crimson shaded violet; fragrant; vigorous; one of the very best dark roses.

Sir Garnet Wolseley. Vermillion shaded with bright carmine. Color well maintained throughout.

Victor Verdier. Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer. Superb.

Star of Waltham. Carmine-crimson, medium or large size; semi-globular, full. Foliage very large, smooth green wood, with occasional red thorns.

Sydonie. Blush, large and fine, distinct; a vigorous grower.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

These are produced by crossing Tea Roses with Hybrid Perpetuals. La France is of this class, and is probably more highly prized than any other rose. They are not quite as robust as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but sufficiently so to endure our climate with a little protection in winter.

Celine Forrester. Pale yellow, deepening towards the center; the hardiest of the tea-scented section.

Captain Christy. Very tender flesh-colored, center of deeper tint, very large, Centifolio Rose shaped; fine.

Duchess of Westminster. Carmine rose, large, full flowers, with a faint Tea odor. This retains very nearly the same shade of colors as Marquis de Castellane, which is not common among the Teas.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses, a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

Jean Sisley. Lilac rose; large or very large; very full, without fragrance. A very free bloomer, always in flower, but having too much substance it is not valuable for forcing, the buds not opening well, probably it will be more useful for open air culture than for the house.

Michael Saunders. Free or moderate. Bronzed rose, a distinct color; large, beautifully formed flowers, which from their great fullness, do not always open well under glass, but are fine in open air, somewhat fragrant.

Nancy Lee. Satiny rose, of a very delicate and lovely shade. Beautiful buds, of medium size, highly perfumed; growth slender.

Pierre Guillot. Bright dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine, petals beautifully veined with pure white, flowers large, very double and full, a free bloomer and very sweet.

MOSS ROSES.



MOSS ROSE.

fine foliage and a profusion of flowers, generally produced in clusters. They are not usually fragrant. We include in this class the Prairie Roses, the Boursault and Ayrshire Rose; also some of the new Hybrids.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, almost white; double; very beautiful; fragrant.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Bright Rose. (See H. P. Roses.)

Jules Margottin. (See H. P. Roses.)

Gem of the Prairie. A hybrid between Madam Laffay and Queen of the Prairie; bright red, blotched with white; quite double, a free bloomer, and a good climber.

Aetna. Bright crimson, very double; superb.

Captain John Ingram. Dark velvety purple, full and fine.

Countess of Murinais. White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

Glory of Mosses. Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Luxembourg. Large, cupped, fine purplish crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer.

Perpetual White. Pure white, blooms in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide. Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses.

Salet. Clear rose color, very double, of vigorous growth and abundant bloom; perpetual.

CLIMBING ROSES.

A very useful class, adapted to covering walls, arbors, trellises, banks, etc.; very rapid and vigorous in growth, with

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Purplish crimson and pink; not quite hardy.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rose color, large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose.

SUMMER ROSES.

Harrison's Yellow. Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose.

Madame Hardy. White, large, full and double

Madame Plantier. One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

STANDARD AND HALF STANDARD, OR TREE ROSES.

These are roses of any of the previous sorts that are budded or grafted on the free or cultivated stock of the Dog or Briar rose, from eighteen inches to five feet from the ground, and form fine dwarf trees; and when properly cultivated and cared for make a very fine novelty, and should be in every well regulated lawn. Should be removed to the cellar, pit or greenhouse during the winter.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are not quite so hardy as the Hybrid rose, requiring protection in the winter. They are continual bloomers, of vigorous, rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage.

Blanche Lafitte. Pale flesh color, full and beautiful.

Hermosa. Light blush or flesh color, large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; fine.

Louis Odier. Fine bright rose, large, full cupped form.

Louis Margottin. Delicate satin rose, fine form, a free bloomer and a superb new rose.

Omar Pasha. Scarlet crimson, fine and vigorous, one of the very best.

Queen of the Bourbons. Fawn colored rose, beautiful and profuse bloomer.

Sir J. Paxton. Deep rose, shaded with crimson; very strong grower, fine rich foliage and free bloomer.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Pale flesh, with a fawn shade, very large, full, beautiful.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are the finest autumnal bloomers, and are distinguished by flowering in clusters. They are not quite hardy, requiring protection during the winter.

Augusta. Sulphur yellow, large and full, very fragrant, a strong grower, similar to, if not identical with, *Solfaterre*.

Caroline Mariesse. Creamy white, small and full, nearly hardy, flowers resemble those of *Felicite Perpetual*.

Cloth of Gold, Chromatella. Rich, deep yellow, large double, fragrant, and a vigorous grower.

Celine Forestier. Fine bright yellow, highly fragrant, a strong grower and profuse bloomer; a fine rose.

Lamarque. White, with sulphur center, flowers in clusters. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.

Lady Emily Peel. Has pure white flowers in large clusters, a free grower and fine for pillars.

Madame Alfred de Rougemont. (Hybrid Noisette). White, medium size, full.

Yellow. Sulphur yellow, rather feeble grower.

Woodland Margaret. Pure white, rather small, a free bloomer.

TEA ROSES.

The perfume of these roses is most delicate and agreeable, indeed they may be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other rose in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in winter. They are most desirable for pot culture.

Bon Silene, Purplish carmine.

Clara Sylvain. Pure white, large and full.

Duchess of Edinburg. A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full, deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering.

Glorie of Dijon. Yellow, shaded with salmon and rose, large, full and distinct.

Marshal Neil. Very bright, rich, golden yellow; very large, full and perfect form; the petals are extra large and of good substance; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer. This is unquestionably the finest of all Tea Roses. Truly magnificent.

Madame Bravy. White, with rose center, large and fine.

Perle des Jardins. A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems and very free flowering.

Yellow Tea. An old and popular rose; very fragrant, straw color, very fine bud.

TREE PÆONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with bloom from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

YUCCA, SPANISH BAYONET.

These have a grand appearance; the stem is two feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid.

Filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Thread-leaved, creamy white, three to four feet. July.

Tomentosa. Creamy white, three to four feet. July.

MISCELLANEOUS BORDER AND HOUSE PLANTS.

The following are the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will mostly live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name some leading sorts.

Bell Flower. (*Campanula*). Large, showy, bell-shaped flowers, of pure white, blue and purple. June to August.

Carnations. White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window. One of the best house plants.

Chrysanthemums. The prettiest of late autumn and early flowering winter plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting.

Columbine. *Aquilegia*. Well-known flowers hanging from rather small stems, about two feet high; various colors.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS, or *Dielytra*, Bleeding Heart. A beautiful, hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

Hollyhock. There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double and almost as pure and perfect as those of the *Camelia*, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the spring produce plants that will bloom the second summer. Plants set out in the spring will flower about midsummer, and for several years, if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year.

PERENNIAL PHLOX. The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom, from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more and are perfectly hardy.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS,

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

Boussingaultia. *Bassilloides*, Maderia Vine. An old well-known climber, a rapid grower, with thick fleshy leaves and white flowers; grand for trailing in a porch, over a window, or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

Dahlias. The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. * It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King.

GLADIOLUS. These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the *Gladiolus*. They should be planted out of doors in the spring—never in the fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

TUBEROSE. Double White and Single. Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from three to four feet. Autumn.

Pearl. Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only eighteen inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

Tigridas. Shell Flower. One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

Crocus. In various colors.

Fritillaria Imperialis. Crown Imperial. Very showy plants; are quite hardy and when the bulbs are once planted they need do farther culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

Snowdrop. This, the earliest of spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant, snow-white drooping blossoms.

Hyacinths. Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in water, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

Jonquils Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture the bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

Lilium Lilly. The Liliums are entirely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant, and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

Auratum. Gold Banded Lilly of Japan.

Candidum. Common White.

Candidum. (fl pl double white-flowering.)

Lancifolium Album. White Japan.

Lancifolium Roseum. Rose Spotted.

Lancifolium Rubrum. Red Spotted.

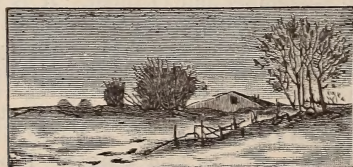
Tigrinum. fl pl Double Tiger Lilly. Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

Lancifolium Punctatum. White and pink.

Lilly of the Valley. The Lilly of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly.

Narcissus. Garden varieties. Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy; very showy and fragrant.

Tulips. Owing to late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.



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